THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribed by Mail (per year).....$10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1870. NO. 39.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 Issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Bazaine's Capitulation Condemned by the Ministry.

The Prussians Repulsed at Formiers.

The Paris Bombardment to Begin Early this Week.

Condition of Affairs at Metz Before the Surrender.

Bazaine to Accomplish Peace,

FRANCE.

How Bazaine's Capitulation is Regarded.

TOURS, October 29.—Owing to the rumor of Bazaine's capitulation, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to prefects, saying: "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, cannot be doubted. It is said Metz has capitulated. If it is well that you have the opinion of the Government on the matter. Such event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of radically capitulations. There exists one thing which will not capitulate, that is the French Republic."

An Ex-Confederate General with Garibaldi—Prominent Frenchmen Citizens Compelled to Ride Upon Prussian Locomotives.

TOURS, October 29.—Germans here express great satisfaction with the decree lately issued whereby all offenses against the press law are hereafter to be tried by jury.

Prince Pollignac, who served as a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, has received an appointment to an important command in the army of Garibaldi. He departs for the east at once.

The journals announce that Gen. Cambriel has been compelled to relinquish his command in the east because of the reopening of the wound he received at the battle of Sedan.

A statement extensively published in Prussian and English journals that the Government of France desired French officers who had been captured to break their paroles is pronounced a calumny.

The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax upon the town by way of punishment.

In nearly all departments now held by Prussians influential citizens are compelled to ride upon the locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which they say is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by the French non-combatants.

A large number of Prussian prisoners were brought here to-day.

The Influence of Bazaine's Surrender.

TOURS, October 30.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The army of the Loire, which has been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

The *Constitutionnel* makes a strong appeal to Gambetta as the person capable of meeting the present emergency. It asks him to consent to an armistice, and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.

French Prisoners.

Several dispatches have been received announcing French successes in different parts of the country.

The Wild Boars of Ardennes.

VERSAILLES, October 29, *via* LONDON.—French volunteers calling themselves the "Wild Boars of Ardennes," are tearing up railroad tracks, and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off the track three trains filled with troops near Larrois. Many of the soldiers were killed and injured.

Another French Defeat.

Some Wurtemburg troops had an encounter on Thursday with a body of National and Mobile Guards at Montereau. The latter were defeated. The loss of the Germans was slight.

General Moltke, on his seventieth birth day, received from the King the title of Count.

A Stirring Proclamation by the Provisional Government of France.

TOURS, October 30.—A Government Council was held last night, and lasted till a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:

The French Republic—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—Proclamation to the French People.

Frenchmen! raises your spirits and resolution in the fearful height of the perils which have broken on our country. It still depends on us to mount above the misfortune, and show the world how great a people may be when are resolved not to perish and wrongs impose themselves in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated. A General on whom France counted, even after Mexico has just taken away "*Vient D'Eclorer,*" from the country in its danger more than one hundred thousand of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself an agent of the man of Sedan, and an accomplice of the invader, and, regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered without even making a last effort, 120,000 fighting men, 20,000 wounded men, 3,000 cannon, 70 eagles, the strongest citadel of France—Metz. But for him, by the co sanction of his foreigner, such a crime is above even the punishments of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, the depths of the abyss into which the Empire has precipitated you. For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of the heroism of the soldiers by the treason of their chiefs. In the disasters of the country, in less than two months, two hundred and fifty thousand men have been delivered over to the enemy—a sinister sequel to the *coup de main* of December. It is time for us to reassert ourselves as citizens, and under the ægis of the Republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity of even our misfortune the reconstitution of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices in the face of the enemy, whom everything favors. Let us never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and humanity. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, spontaneously inspired with the sense of her invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. Unbelief is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain our honor, independence, integrity, all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible.

[Signed] CREMIEUX,
CLAIS-BOUDIN,
GAMBETTA.

How the Proclamation was Received.

TOURS, October 30.—The proclamation placarded about the streets attracts crowds of readers, and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it. The treachery of Bazaine is denounced and bitter imprecations uttered against the Bonaparte family.

An envoy from Bazaine who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says provisions were short, and no salt to be had.

A Balloon Mail Received.

CHARMONT, October 30.—A balloon which left Paris this morning landed here to-day in safety. It brings good news from Paris. The messengers leave for Tours with their dispatches.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Prussian Repulse.

LONDON, October 29.—The Prussian forces of 1,200 which tried to cut the Lyons and Rouen railway at Formenteau, are said were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobiles from Nord and the National Guards, retreated upon Bourgeone. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians when retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleanist Peace Party

Consists as its leaders M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot and Lefevre, Pontalis Montpayroux is to be named the constituent.

Balloon Post

Has ceased for more than a week

Treason to the Pope said to the King.

The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

Vessels detained.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain the Admiralty detain in port the new turret ships Captain and Monarch. The Channel squadron is not expected home before Christmas.

Rumored Revolution in Paris False—Thiers Permitted to Enter the Capital.

LONDON, October 29.—There is no information of the rumored revolution in Paris or fighting at Lavellette.

M. Thiers, accompanied by Count Remusat, has arrived at Lyons. Both have safe conducts to enter Paris.

Desperate Condition of the French Army before the surrender at Metz—Generosity of the German Soldiery.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck on the 28th: The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were few in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, occasionally giving the latter cigars, exhausted fellows a portion of their rations. A week ago it was understood that the food in the fortress was nearly exhausted that men were put on the shortest possible rations. This, added to the unfavorable weather, and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate, and a large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to the assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly and affectionately and declared that he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines. He stated that terms for honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rumors were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. On Tuesday it became known that the capitulation was about to take place. After the preliminaries by message, Gen. Changanier on the part of Marshal Bazaine and Major Vonstickle on the part of Prince Frederick Karl, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for immediate march by a large portion of the investing army, and the sending of supplies of food to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation. As soon as the terms were finally signed at the Prince's headquarters there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. It was, however, an opportunity of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many officers and men. One thing I marked was the certainly general feeling against the present Provisional Government. Many were severe against the Emperor, but equally so against his successors.

"Emperor William."

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—The States of Germany, Northern and Southern, are said to have agreed to make William Emperor.

The spoils captured at Metz include 3,000 guns, forty millions of French war funds, and twenty millions of French civil Government Department funds.

A Story too Horrible for Belief.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 29.—A correspondent at Mercy le Haut states, on alleged authority of an officer of the imperial Guard, who escaped from Metz before the surrender, that on Wednesday last ten thousand unarmed people, many of them women and children carrying white flags, were expelled from the city by the French troops, and deliberately fired into by the Prussians, until nearly all killed or wounded retired within the French lines. The story is probably a canard.

Thiers Declines a Prussian Safe Conduct.

LONDON, October 30.—M. Thiers had declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it required him to go via Versailles.

The French Officers of Metz Not to be Paroled.

LONDON, October 30.—The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. Provisions have arrived in large quantities at Metz.

Narrow Escape of King William from Capture.

The *Sarthe Union* publishes a report that in the vicinity of Paris a body of Mac thirty men nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

The balloon which left Paris on the 27th fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The passenger succeeded in burning the mail and made his escape to Belgium.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken, up to the present day, 320,000 French prisoners.

Britain versus American Neutrality.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 30.—Lord Granville, in a note to M. Bearnstorp, the Prussian Minister, reaffirms the fairness of the neutrality of Her Majesty's government, and asks why reproaches are sent here and none to Washington.

An Attack on the Parisian Forts Momentarily Expected.

A correspondent telegraphs from Versailles that a general attack on the forts is expected at any moment.

A special correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Victor Emanuel offers the Pope the most tempting conciliatory terms.

More About the Surrender of Bazaine.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 30.—A special correspondent at Metz telegraphs to-day as follows: My telegram of the 26th left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German Chief of Staff had left Frazcatti, very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and objectionable. Nevertheless, I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out. At noon Bazaine sent Prince Frederick Karl a note requesting better, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Stiekele, chief of staff of the second army, and Count Waterdorff, chief of the first army, to Frozatti once more. The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first, the chief of the French commanders, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the Germans terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms on which Bazaine insisted. The point was at last referred to the King, and conceded by him, in a dispatch received at three o'clock A. M. on Friday. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted until eight in the evening, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all the fortresses, munitions and munitions, and for the surrender of the troops on the same terms as at Sedan.

On the 28th, Major Landkupt, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulations ten o'clock to undermine the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entrance of the Germans. Bazaine will remain and guard the city and prisoners, while the remainder of the First Army departs immediately for Paris and the south, with Prince Frederick Charles, as its headquarters at Troyes. At one o'clock the French army were to lay down their arms. All this has been accomplished twenty four hour hours, in consequence of the unreadiness of the French authorities, owing to internal disorders.

At ten o'clock on the 28th the forts were taken possession of by the Germans, the Seventh Army Corps. At one o'clock the Third division of the Ninth Corps entered the fortress ward after the Fourth Division, was reviewed in splendid pageant by the Prince on the Nancy and Metz road, near Tomme bridge. There were the Guard Imperial marched out of Metz, and the Germans, as they deployed before Frazcatti, passing in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded them alone, all the others having been kept out in the Metz arsenals, and then march to their cantonment outside the land of the small fortress station. The Garde Imperiale were received by the Prince with the highest respect and distinction. Not a jeering syllable was heard, nor an exultent look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review, the cheering was loud and excitement. At four in the afternoon the French companies were all mounting guard at the main gates of the city, and by two regiments of Prussian infantry and one of cavalry which had entered the town. The new military Governor, General Von Kummer, took possession of the government, city and fortress, where he will remain with a garrison of 20,000 of the line and his staff, who was at some early period also a military governor of Metz.

The scene was a most sorrowful, but its saddest side still remains to be received. According to the statement of General Von Caetmer, who held the Bois de Vanx on the morning of the 28th of August, there were found there the service below enclosed in Metz. He could, after he was there, according to the Metzian statement, receive a visit from the wife of General MacMahon, easier by far than MacMahon could have joined him. After most of his cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, it of course was more difficult. He, moreover, could no more be fed in detachment, and even have been frivolous in the face of the enemy, whom everything favors. Let us never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and humanity. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, spontaneously inspired with the sense of her invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. Unbelief is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain our honor, independence, integrity, all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible.

[Signed] CREMIEUX,
CLAIS-BOUDIN,
GAMBETTA.

How the Proclamation was Received.

TOURS, October 30.—The proclamation placarded about the streets attracts crowds of readers, and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it. The treachery of Bazaine is denounced and bitter imprecations uttered against the Bonaparte family.

An envoy from Bazaine who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says provisions were short, and no salt to be had.

A Balloon Mail Received.

CHARMONT, October 30.—A balloon which left Paris this morning landed here to-day in safety. It brings good news from Paris. The messengers leave for Tours with their dispatches.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Prussian Repulse.

LONDON, October 29.—The Prussian force of 1,200 which tried to cut the Lyons and Rouen railway at Formenteau, and were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobiles from Nord and the National Guards, retreated upon Bourgeone. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians when retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleanist Peace Party

Counts as its leaders M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot and Lefevre, Pontalis Montpayroux is to be named the constituent.

Balloon Post

Has ceased for more than a week

Treason to the Pope said to the King.

The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

Vessels detained.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain the Admiralty detain in port the new turret ships Captain and Monarch. The Channel squadron is not expected home before Christmas.

Rumored Revolution in Paris False—Thiers Permitted to Enter the Capital.

LONDON, October 29.—There is no information of the rumored revolution in Paris or fighting at Lavellette.

M. Thiers, accompanied by Count Remusat, has arrived at Lyons. Both have safe conducts to enter Paris.

Desperate Condition of the French Army before the surrender at Metz—Generosity of the German Soldiery.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck on the 28th: The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were few in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, occasionally giving the latter cigars, exhausted fellows a portion of their rations. A week ago it was understood that the food in the fortress was nearly exhausted that men were put on the shortest possible rations. This, added to the unfavorable weather, and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate, and a large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to the assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly and affectionately and declared that he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines. He stated that terms for honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rumors were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. On Tuesday it became known that the capitulation was about to take place. After the preliminaries by message, Gen. Changanier on the part of Marshal Bazaine and Major Vonstickle on the part of Prince Frederick Karl, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for immediate march by a large portion of the investing army, and the sending of supplies of food to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation. As soon as the terms were finally signed at the Prince's headquarters there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. It was, however, an opportunity of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many officers and men. One thing I marked was the certainly general feeling against the present Provisional Government. Many were severe against the Emperor, but equally so against his successors.

"Emperor William."

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—The States of Germany, Northern and Southern, are said to have agreed to make William Emperor.

The spoils captured at Metz include 3,000 guns, forty millions of French war funds, and twenty millions of French civil Government Department funds.

A Story too Horrible for Belief.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 29.—A correspondent at Mercy le Haut states, on alleged authority of an officer of the imperial Guard, who escaped from Metz before the surrender, that on Wednesday last ten thousand unarmed people, many of them women and children carrying white flags, were expelled from the city by the French troops, and deliberately fired into by the Prussians, until nearly all killed or wounded retired within the French lines. The story is probably a canard.

Thiers Declines a Prussian Safe Conduct.

LONDON, October 30.—M. Thiers had declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it required him to go via Versailles.

The French Officers of Metz Not to be Paroled.

LONDON, October 30.—The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. Provisions have arrived in large quantities at Metz.

Narrow Escape of King William from Capture.

The *Sarthe Union* publishes a report that in the vicinity of Paris a body of Mac thirty men nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

The balloon which left Paris on the 27th fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The passenger succeeded in burning the mail and made his escape to Belgium.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken, up to the present day, 320,000 French prisoners.

Britain versus American Neutrality.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 30.—Lord Granville, in a note to M. Bearnstorp, the Prussian Minister, reaffirms the fairness of the neutrality of Her Majesty's government, and asks why reproaches are sent here and none to Washington.

An Attack on the Parisian Forts Momentarily Expected.

A correspondent telegraphs from Versailles that a general attack on the forts is expected at any moment.

A special correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Victor Emanuel offers the Pope the most tempting conciliatory terms.

More About the Surrender of Bazaine.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 30.—A special correspondent at Metz telegraphs to-day as follows: My telegram of the 26th left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German Chief of Staff had left Frazcatti, very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and objectionable. Nevertheless, I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out. At noon Bazaine sent Prince Frederick Karl a note requesting better, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Stiekele, chief of staff of the second army, and Count Waterdorff, chief of the first army, to Frozatti once more. The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first, the chief of the French commanders, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the Germans terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms on which Bazaine insisted. The point was at last referred to the King, and conceded by him, in a dispatch received at three o'clock A. M. on Friday. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted until eight in the evening, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all the fortresses, munitions and munitions, and for the surrender of the troops on the same terms as at Sedan.

On the 28th, Major Landkupt, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulations ten o'clock to undermine the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entrance of the Germans. Bazaine will remain and guard the city and prisoners, while the remainder of the First Army departs immediately for Paris and the south, with Prince Frederick Charles, as its headquarters at Troyes. At one o'clock the French army were to lay down their arms. All this has been accomplished twenty four hour hours, in consequence of the unreadiness of the French authorities, owing to internal disorders.

At ten o'clock on the 28th the forts were taken possession of by the Germans, the Seventh Army Corps. At one o'clock the Third division of the Ninth Corps entered the fortress ward after the Fourth Division, was reviewed, in splendid pageant by the Prince on the Nancy and Metz road, near Tomme bridge. There were the Guard Imperial marched out of Metz, and the Germans, as they deployed before Frazcatti, passing in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded them alone, all the others having been kept out in the Metz arsenals, and then march to their cantonment outside the land of the small fortress station. The Garde Imperiale were received by the Prince with the highest respect and distinction. Not a jeering syllable was heard, nor an exultent look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review, the cheering was loud and excitement.

At four in the afternoon the French companies were all mounting guard at the main gates of the city, and by two regiments of Prussian infantry and one of cavalry which had entered the town. The new military Governor, General Von Kummer, took possession of the government, city and fortress, where he will remain with a garrison of 20,000 of the line and his staff, who was at some early period also a military governor of Metz.

The scene was a most sorrowful, but its saddest side still remains to be received. According to the statement of General Von Caetmer, who held the Bois de Vanx on the morning of the 28th of August, there were found there the service below enclosed in Metz. He could, after he was there, according to the Metzian statement, receive a visit from the wife of General MacMahon, easier by far than MacMahon could have joined him. After most of his cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, it of course was more difficult. He, moreover, could no more be fed in detachment, and even have been frivolous in the face of the enemy, whom everything favors. Let us never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and humanity. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, spontaneously inspired with the sense of her invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. Unbelief is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain our honor, independence, integrity, all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible.

[Signed] CREMIEUX,
CLAIS-BOUDIN,
GAMBETTA.

How the Proclamation was Received.

TOURS, October 30.—The proclamation placarded about the streets attracts crowds of readers, and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it. The treachery of Bazaine is denounced and bitter imprecations uttered against the Bonaparte family.

An envoy from Bazaine who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says provisions were short, and no salt to be had.

A Balloon Mail Received.

CHARMONT, October 30.—A balloon which left Paris this morning landed here to-day in safety. It brings good news from Paris. The messengers leave for Tours with their dispatches.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Prussian Repulse.

LONDON, October 29.—The Prussian force of 1,200 which tried to cut the Lyons and Rouen railway at Formenteau, and were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobiles from Nord and the National Guards, retreated upon Bourgeone. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians when retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleanist Peace Party

Counts as its leaders M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot and Lefevre, Pontalis Montpayroux is to be named the constituent.

Balloon Post

Has ceased for more than a week

Treason to the Pope said to the King.

The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

Vessels detained.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain the Admiralty detain in port the new turret ships Captain and Monarch. The Channel squadron is not expected home before Christmas.

Rumored Revolution in Paris False—Thiers Permitted to Enter the Capital.

LONDON, October 29.—There is no information of the rumored revolution in Paris or fighting at Lavellette.

M. Thiers, accompanied by Count Remusat, has arrived at Lyons. Both have safe conducts to enter Paris.

Desperate Condition of the French Army before the surrender at Metz—Generosity of the German Soldiery.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck on the 28th: The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were few in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, occasionally giving the latter cigars, exhausted fellows a portion of their rations. A week ago it was understood that the food in the fortress was nearly exhausted that men were put on the shortest possible rations. This, added to the unfavorable weather, and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate, and a large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to the assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly and affectionately and declared that he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines. He stated that terms for honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rumors were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. On Tuesday it became known that the capitulation was about to take place. After the preliminaries by message, Gen. Changanier on the part of Marshal Bazaine and Major Vonstickle on the part of Prince Frederick Karl, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for immediate march by a large portion of the investing army, and the sending of supplies of food to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation. As soon as the terms were finally signed at the Prince's headquarters there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. It was, however, an opportunity of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many officers and men. One thing I marked was the certainly general feeling against the present Provisional Government. Many were severe against the Emperor, but equally so against his successors.

"Emperor William."

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—The States of Germany, Northern and Southern, are said to have agreed to make William Emperor.

The spoils captured at Metz include 3,000 guns, forty millions of French war funds, and twenty millions of French civil Government Department funds.

A Story too Horrible for Belief.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 29.—A correspondent at Mercy le Haut states, on alleged authority of an officer of the imperial Guard, who escaped from Metz before the surrender, that on Wednesday last ten thousand unarmed people, many of them women and children carrying white flags, were expelled from the city by the French troops, and deliberately fired into by the Prussians, until nearly all killed or wounded retired within the French lines. The story is probably a canard.

Thiers Declines a Prussian Safe Conduct.

LONDON, October 30.—M. Thiers had declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it required him to go via Versailles.

The French Officers of Metz Not to be Paroled.

LONDON, October 30.—The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. Provisions have arrived in large quantities at Metz.

Narrow Escape of King William from Capture.

The *Sarthe Union* publishes a report that in the vicinity of Paris a body of Mac thirty men nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

The balloon which left Paris on the 27th fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The passenger succeeded in burning the mail and made his escape to Belgium.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken, up to the present day, 320,000 French prisoners.

Britain versus American Neutrality.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 30.—Lord Granville, in a note to M. Bearnstorp, the Prussian Minister, reaffirms the fairness of the neutrality of Her Majesty's government, and asks why reproaches are sent here and none to Washington.

An Attack on the Parisian Forts Momentarily Expected.

A correspondent telegraphs from Versailles that a general attack on the forts is expected at any moment.

A special correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Victor Emanuel offers the Pope the most tempting conciliatory terms.

More About the Surrender of Bazaine.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 30.—A special correspondent at Metz telegraphs to-day as follows: My telegram of the 26th left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German Chief of Staff had left Frazcatti, very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and objectionable. Nevertheless, I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out. At noon Bazaine sent Prince Frederick Karl a note requesting better, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Stiekele, chief of staff of the second army, and Count Waterdorff, chief of the first army, to Frozatti once more. The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first, the chief of the French commanders, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the Germans terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms on which Bazaine insisted. The point was at last referred to the King, and conceded by him, in a dispatch received at three o'clock A. M. on Friday. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted until eight in the evening, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all the fortresses, munitions and munitions, and for the surrender of the troops on the same terms as at Sedan.

On the 28th, Major Landkupt, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulations ten o'clock to undermine the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entrance of the Germans. Bazaine will remain and guard the city and prisoners, while the remainder of the First Army departs immediately for Paris and the south, with Prince Frederick Charles, as its headquarters at Troyes. At one o'clock the French army were to lay down their arms. All this has been accomplished twenty four hour hours, in consequence of the unreadiness of the French authorities, owing to internal disorders.

At ten o'clock on the 28th the forts were taken possession of by the Germans, the Seventh Army Corps. At one o'clock the Third division of the Ninth Corps entered the fortress ward after the Fourth Division, was reviewed, in splendid pageant by the Prince on the Nancy and Metz road, near Tomme bridge. There were the Guard Imperial marched out of Metz, and the Germans, as they deployed before Frazcatti, passing in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded them alone, all the others having been kept out in the Metz arsenals, and then march to their cantonment outside the land of the small fortress station. The Garde Imperiale were received by the Prince with the highest respect and distinction. Not a jeering syllable was heard, nor an exultent look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review, the cheering was loud and excitement.

At four in the afternoon the French companies were all mounting guard at the main gates of the city, and by two regiments of Prussian infantry and one of cavalry which had entered the town. The new military Governor, General Von Kummer, took possession of the government, city and fortress, where he will remain with a garrison of 20,000 of the line and his staff, who was at some early period also a military governor of Metz.

The scene was a most sorrowful, but its saddest side still remains to be received. According to the statement of General Von Caetmer, who held the Bois de Vanx on the morning of the 28th of August, there were found there the service below enclosed in Metz. He could, after he was there, according to the Metzian statement, receive a visit from the wife of General MacMahon, easier by far than MacMahon could have joined him. After most of his cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, it of course was more difficult. He, moreover, could no more be fed in detachment, and even have been frivolous in the face of the enemy, whom everything favors. Let us never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and humanity. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, spontaneously inspired with the sense of her invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. Unbelief is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain our honor, independence, integrity, all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible.

[Signed] CREMIEUX,
CLAIS-BOUDIN,
GAMBETTA.

How the Proclamation was Received.

TOURS, October 30.—The proclamation placarded about the streets attracts crowds of readers, and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it. The treachery of Bazaine is denounced and bitter imprecations uttered against the Bonaparte family.

An envoy from Bazaine who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says provisions were short, and no salt to be had.

A Balloon Mail Received.

CHARMONT, October 30.—A balloon which left Paris this morning landed here to-day in safety. It brings good news from Paris. The messengers leave for Tours with their dispatches.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Prussian Repulse.

LONDON, October 29.—The Prussian force of 1,200 which tried to cut the Lyons and Rouen railway at Formenteau, and were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobiles from Nord and the National Guards, retreated upon Bourgeone. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians when retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleanist Peace Party

Counts as its leaders M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot and Lefevre, Pontalis Montpayroux is to be named the constituent.

Balloon Post

Has ceased for more than a week

Treason to the Pope said to the King.

The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

Vessels detained.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain the Admiralty detain in port the new turret ships Captain and Monarch. The Channel squadron is not expected home before Christmas.

Rumored Revolution in Paris False—Thiers Permitted to Enter the Capital.

LONDON, October 29.—There is no information of the rumored revolution in Paris or fighting at Lavellette.

M. Thiers, accompanied by Count Remusat, has arrived at Lyons. Both have safe conducts to enter Paris.

Desperate Condition of the French Army before the surrender at Metz—Generosity of the German Soldiery.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 29.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck on the 28th: The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were few in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, occasionally giving the latter cigars, exhausted fellows a portion of their rations. A week ago it was understood that the food in the fortress was nearly exhausted that men were put on the shortest possible rations. This, added to the unfavorable weather, and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate, and a large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to the assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly and affectionately and declared that he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines. He stated that terms for honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rumors were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. On Tuesday it became known that the capitulation was about to take place. After the preliminaries by message, Gen. Changanier on the part of Marshal Bazaine and Major Vonstickle on the part of Prince Frederick Karl, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for immediate march by a large portion of the investing army, and the sending of supplies of food to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation. As soon as the terms were finally signed at the Prince's headquarters there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. It was, however, an opport

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

THERE are reasons for expecting that Chief Justice CHASE and Justice NELSON will before long resign from the Supreme Bench. To fill the vacancies that will be thus created will devolve an important duty on the President.

OUR Washington special makes the statement that the Government is in possession of information that no foreigner in China is safe, so bitter is the animosity against them on the part of the native population. It is evident that "outside barbarians" must begin to act in something like becoming spirit towards this nation of exclusives. Is it probable that the violence manifested towards Chinamen on the Pacific has had something to do in provoking these outrages? There is a trace of resemblance in the spirit shown in California and the Flowery Land.

IT will not be many days before we shall have the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the colored cadet SMITH, at West Point. It should be borne in mind that he broke a cocoanut dipper over the head of a white cadet who was less respectful than SMITH conceived he ought to have been, in which view of the case it is probable SMITH was quite right. It is probable that he will have to pay for smashing the cocoanut, but it is not difficult to understand that after all he did just about as average manhood would have done; and, barring the discipline to which cadets are bound, most people will think that they run not much risk in concluding that SMITH made very proper use of the dipper.

As a part of the history of the expulsion of Secretary COX from the Cabinet, it should be stated that the Ohio Republicans in Congress sustained him, and disapproved the action of the President. The Pennsylvania Republican delegation sided against the Secretary and carried their point with the President. We do not credit the report that Senator SCOTT supported CAMERON in this crusade against a most capable and faithful department officer. And there are others of our delegation of whom it is difficult to believe this. If such is the fact, and had it been known before the election, other changes would have added to those which Cameronism produced in this State.

THE article published elsewhere giving a review of decisions upon the status of inmates of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, has considerable general interest. The principle upon which the Supreme Court of Ohio based its decision extends to all dwellers within the precincts of territory sold, reserved or transferred to the general Government. It not only disfranchises them, but, in the language of the cited decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1811, "no offenses committed within that territory are committed against the laws of this Commonwealth; nor can such offenses be punishable by the courts of the Commonwealth, unless the Congress of the United States should give to the said courts jurisdiction thereof."

The question has a wider effect than the defeat of General SCHENCK. It means in the present instance to take the ballots from men in their own State, because they suffered so greatly in behalf of the nation that wounds, or disease, or poverty, or all together, have caused them to accept the nation's assistance. The decision not only disfranchises these men at the polls of the election district wherein the asylum is situated, but if they belong to the asylum they cannot go to their homes and vote, even if their homes should be in the next township. A man can retain his citizenship and voting privileges in Ohio, though he resides for years in the government service in the District of Columbia, but one becomes a "resident inmate of the asylum" he ceases to be a resident and citizen of Ohio. Such is the decision, such the reward for patriotism. The strict letter of the law as it stands may warrant such a decision, but justice and the duty of the nation to its defenders cannot sanction it. If it is possible to amend the laws so that veterans shall be made voters it should be done.

THOUGH Americans in general do not take a profound interest in the genealogy of European kings, in fact find such researches the dryest of reading, yet it is likely that many wish to know somewhat concerning the pedigree of the personage who has been nominated as a candidate for the throne of Spain. Even republicans may attach some importance to ancestry. Though it might be difficult to find many people in this democratic country, who would agree with that aristocratic gentleman, Sir MULBERRY HAWK, and say that there is "nothing like blood," it would be easy to find many who, having paid some attention to live stock, recognize the transmission of character in families. The father of the candidate is VICTOR EMANUEL, whose generally known appellation *Re Galantuomo*, as some may need to be informed, means "a king who is also a man of honor, or honest man." Were we preparing a speech to be delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, we should, of course, emphasize the respect due to the character by citing an obscure couplet from an English poet, "A wit's a feather and a chief's a rod; an honest man," &c. The mother of the candidate was a daughter of RAINER, Archduke of Austria. The name of the candidate is AMADEUS FERDINAND MARIA. He was born in 1845, and is therefore twenty-five years old. In 1867 he was married to MARIA VICTORIA CHARLOTTE HENRIETTA JANE, daughter of Prince CHARLES EMMANUEL DAL POZZO DELLA CISTERNA. They have two children. He takes his title, Duke of Aosta, from the rich Valley of Aosta, celebrated for its pine forests, extensive mines and marble quarries. The valley was one of the first possessions acquired by the founders of the House of Savoy. With respect to character, the young Prince is said to sympathize in the liberal principles of his father, and like his brother, Prince HUMBERT, showed bravery in the war with Austria, in 1866. More fortunate than his brother, he was wounded in battle. Upon the whole, should he be elected King of Spain, his prospect of a quiet reign is not very bright.

PREMATURE JOY.

Protestant people were so eager to hear of the abrogation of the Pope's temporal power, that they have actually anticipated the march of events. The wish being father to the thought, from the fact that a part of the ecclesiastical domain, in particular that a portion of the city of Rome has been occupied by the King of Italy, they rashly inferred that the consummation so devoutly wished for by them had been accomplished. The truth, however, is that while the secular domain of his Holiness has been curtailed in extent, it has not been destroyed. On the contrary, the King of Italy and his functionaries have been most careful both in declarations and in deeds to recognize the *principle* of the temporal sovereignty, and to assure the Pope and the Catholic world that all needful guarantees of the personal independence of the Head of the church shall be given. In accordance with these professions, while twelve of the fourteen regions or districts into which Rome is divided, have been appropriated by the King, the two lying on the west or right bank of the Tiber, constituting the Leonine city, are left in the absolute possession and control of his Holiness. To be sure, it is a very little kingdom; so diminutive as to remind one of VOLTAIRE's scoff at Geneva, "If I but shake my wig, I can powder the whole republic !" It is, however, enough to exempt his Holiness from the inconvenience to which, before BISMARCK arose, a certain German princeling used to be subjected, who was unable to spread out his London *Times* for comfortable perusal without encroaching upon the territory of his neighbors!

But the validity of royalty does not consist in extent of dominion, but upon somewhat very different. After all, it may be that the oracles of opinion have not been utterly mistaken in assuming that the contraction of the ecclesiastical territory and the occupation of Rome proper, involve the extinction of the temporal power. It is indeed with reason that some hope, while others fear that the Leonine city will prove too narrow for efficient sacerdotal administration. ANTONELLI must feel himself most uncomfortably confined in the play of his energies. The facility of escape seems objectionable. The philosopher of Ferney in his mocking rage once said to the Genevese—"I will leave the republic *this instant*." It will be the work of only a moment to get over to the other side of the Tiber, and then it may happen that too many of the refugees will meet with welcome and protection from the Galantuomo, or honest man who rules on that bank. Thus the Rivals (according to "Dryasdust doing a little etymology," *rivals* primarily means those dwelling on the banks of the same stream), are almost certain to quarrel, and the weaker may be expected, in the present age, to become still less able to maintain his position.

SECRETARY COX.

The correspondence relative to the resignation of Secretary COX—it would be strictly proper to say his expulsion—from the Interior Department, herewith given, fully sustains the original reports touching the causes which have deprived the country of so able and incorruptible an officer of the government, and prove the denials subsequently put forth, with the view no doubt to allay the indignation which was finding expression in all parts of the country, were sheer inventions.

It is a lamentable chapter in the history of the country; and it is not too much to say, that for his part in it Secretary COX should wish to change place with no one. He can feel sure of the support, not only of the great Republican party, but of thoughful men without party distinction.

It is impossible longer to deny that Secretary COX was driven out of the Cabinet by CAMERON, CHANDLER & Co. They could not have succeeded, however, had not the President yielded himself up to their direction, and permitted them to obtain complete ascendancy over him. That their influence has been exerted for evil, and that the President has committed a grave mistake, few whose opinion is worth a straw will pretend to deny. That he himself is now aware of it is also together probable—indeed the efforts that have been made to mislead the public mind as to the true reasons for the Secretary's resignation plainly indicate this. All concerned in the business, excepting Secretary COX, have abundant reason for wishing to efface the record, impose eternal silence and draw the veil of oblivion over the entire transaction.

The letters of Secretary COX bring him conspicuously before the country as the champion of a great principle which should be incorporated into the Republican creed, and which will yet be, in spite of the opposition which it has encountered in this correspondence, and from those whose influence has prevailed with the President, but who cannot sustain him before the country. Though the President has for the moment been led into giving his countenance and support to those who resist reform in the Civil Service for which Secretary COX has taken a noble stand, and who seek to transform the Government into a political machine and would run the administration for corrupt purposes, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will yet be found acting consistently with his professions, giving the weight of his great influence in support of the arguments with which Secretary COX so resolutely maintained his position, and which have the approval of a vast majority of all who have at heart the welfare of the nation.

THE reply of Gen. MEIGS to ex-Secretary WELLES's "Sumter" article, in the last *Galaxy*, will not satisfy the candid mind, and he had better let the matter alone. The ex-Secretary of the Navy, with great particularity, charges that Mr. SEWARD interfered to defeat the measures taken by Mr. LINCOLN to succor Fort Sumter; and the candid reader will say that he makes out his case. Gen MEIGS retorts by saying that Secretary WELLES was deliberately "foolish" at the time, as it was for Pensacola, not Sumter, that the aid was designed. The attempt of MEIGS proves too much, since President LINCOLN was in the same boat with the Secretary of the Navy and many others. We suspect it will ever remain a fact that Mr. SEWARD was a little "shaky," and did prevent the provisioning of Sumter by means that seriously impeach him before the world.

THE merchants of New York are moving against the continuance of the general order in relation to the Board of Tea Tasters, and the Cartage Bureau instituted by Collector Grinnell, and continued up to this time by Collector Murphy. They allege that while the new cartage system alone costs them $500,000 more per year than they paid before, and the general order system causes them unnecessary and expensive delays, which often cost them the loss of sales and customers. They are holding meetings upon the subject, and express great indignation against Collector Murphy, who maintains these burthens upon the commerce of the city, contrary to an order said to have been given by Secretary Boutwell to Collector Grinnell, and which they claim is still binding. Some time ago they memorialized Mr. Murphy upon the subject, but he returns no answer, and it is understood that he will not abolish the causes of the trouble. There are two sides to the affair, and it may be that the grievances of the merchants are not as great or unjust as they would have us believe. It is certainly singular that they have endured them for several months, and only agitate relief just before election, when it's a good chance to make a point against the administration by them.

LOUIS KOSSUTH publishes an appeal for the French Republic, very earnest, but somehow, like his appeals in general, unaffective and out of time. We make this quotation: "With the change of the aspect of the case, a change has come over the public opinion of Europe. The sympathies of every just and sensible man, which accompanied the Prussian armies in the first act of the drama of the war, are now wholly and entirely concentrated on unfortunate France, and the conscience of the civilized world turns towards King William of Prussia, expecting with impatience that he should rest satisfied with having secured the future independence and glorious position of the German nation; that he should rest satisfied with the immense glory of being the founder of the National Union of Germany, and should make an end to this dreadful, sanguinary war, the continuance of which alone further services could no more add anything to his success) would assume the character of a useless and deliberate slaughter." He concludes by expressing the opinion that the United States should interpose in favor of France, which is the purpose of the "appeal."

IN the sinking of the Cambria the Philadelphia *North American* reads a lesson in favor of American iron for building ocean steamers. It says: "The 'Cambria' iron England uses for making rails for foreign and even domestic roads, and thinks that like cheating may be practised as to ship building material. Certainly if the Cambria was built in watertight compartments of first class material as has been understood, it is singular that she should be wrecked so suddenly and completely as she was. American iron is honestly made and generally good for more than it claims, and while it may cost more in the beginning to use such material than the "cheap" English iron brought in by the ballast vessels, in the expense of rebreaking down the tariff, the expense will be less in the long run. American sailors had better quit the sea than to risk their lives and property in poor ships, and they have more interest than the iron-makers in keeping out of our ship-yards English shoddy iron. American iron for American sailors is the doctrine.

WALL STREET has begun to think about this Erie Railway business. The company has paid no dividends, and nobody knows how much it is worth or what it can do. But its principal attorney the other day in Court let out the secret that the property is valuable. The calculations are being made upon that basis, but they depend upon having the road managed for the stockholders, as well as the directors. The gross earnings of the road are estimated at about $16,000,000 per annum, and deducting sixty per cent. for expenses, leaves the net cash profits of the road at $6,400,000 per annum. Deducting therefrom about $3,000,000 for the payment of interest on the bonded debt and leases will leave over $3,000,000 cash towards a dividend on the common stock, equal to about four per cent. on the par value, and sixteen per cent. per annum divided on the common stock if bought at 25.

THE Iowa *State Register* renews the demand for the West for the immediate increase of representation in Congress. It thinks that when Congress assembles in December it should not delay in providing for the election of the additional Representatives to which several of the Western and Southern States are clearly entitled under the new census. If this is done promptly, extra elections can be held and members selected in time to take their seats in the Forty-second Congress on the fourth of March. As Pennsylvania stands a chance of gaining several representatives by this census, the members of Congress from this State have a common cause with the Western members in regard to this matter.

IF Connecticut does not lead she does not fall behind in the divorce business. Last year there were 491 divorces granted in the whole State, the largest number before reported in a single year, the ratio being one to each 9-7 marriages. In 327 cases the wife was the petitioner, and in 164 the husband. The cases of divorce were as follows: Adultery, 137; cruelty, 186; desertion, 303; fraudulent contract, 5; intemperance, 159; misconduct, 249. This classification includes the separate allegations in single cases, so that it does not, in the aggregate, tally with the number granted.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The arrivals of Chinese in this country have been steadily falling off, at least during the present year. This is due probably to the sudden reduction of wages in California, that and the other industrial misfortunes of that State having been published in China by the six San Francisco companies for the express purpose of dissuading the natives from immigration to America. That this has been the result is shown conclusively by the passenger statistics of San Francisco, which report 10,000 arrivals from China and Japan for the first nine months of 1870, against 12,833 for the same period of 1869, a decrease of twenty-two per cent. The departures for the same periods were 2,500 and 2,261 respectively, varying much less than the arrivals.

At Mossy Creek, near Knoxville, East Tennessee, a Mr. Johnson, in seeking some article in an unfrequented part of his store, came upon a snake apparently standing bolt upright, yet, curiously enough, not touching the floor. Upon examining he found, to his amazement, that the nest of the reptile was completely encircled by the web of a spider, and that these delicate strands alone held the snake in subjection. He did not disturb the curious group, but sent for a photographer, and when the situation had been transferred by means of a camera, he removed the suspended reptile, and found it quite vigorous. The vanquisher of the snake (the latter a common black race), about a foot long) was a simple spider, about the size of a common housefly, and in no way differing from ordinary insects of the class.

A letter from Truro, Nova Scotia, dated October 25, contains the information that Professor Pellasier says that on the 23d of December, the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northern Pacific, California and Portugal, will be visited by an earthquake and tidal wave more severe than has yet been experienced."

The apple crop in the interior of New York is enormous. The estimated yield in Genesee county alone is 1,000,000 bushels. Prices range from $1 30 to $1 50 per barrel. The potato crop is also immense, and parties are buying heavily for shipment, principally to the West, at prices varying from fifty to sixty cents a bushel.

The Troy *Times* gives this as what might have been a special to the *Herald* about the end of the world: The spontaneous ebullition of unprecedently enormous quantities of sulphurous acid gas from the subterranean recesses of this sublunary sphere, superadded to the astounding phenomena of the simultaneous and mad idioms the intimination of the bells, and the rotary, vibratory, oscillatory, circumambulatory and latitudinal motion of the buildings in this city, encourage the sublime conjecture that the arena therein for a seriously magnificent and ethereally gorgeous exhibition of earthquakinakorial predestitigitation are approximating their final consummation.

Within a short time enough carbines, rifles, pistols and other small arms have been sent off from West Troy Arsenal to furnish every United States soldier in New York and Vermont with a ton of weapons. The fact has created a great deal of gossip, some persons claiming to know that the arms are intended for an expedition which will leave New York on the first coming month for a point the government of the United States has been looking at with envious eyes for some years. There are others again who assert that they are intended for the arsenals on the sea coast and in the vicinity of New York City.

In Michigan only three counties show a loss in population: Ontonagon, on account of a decline of the mining interests there; Manitou, which comprises the group of islands in Lake Michigan; and Mackinaw, which has no particular revenue except the fisheries.

The *Jewish Messenger* says that not one family in a hundred erected booths at the Feast of Tabernacles, last week. It adds that the more intelligent Hebrews who will erect Christmas trees on the 25th of December, but yet look with contempt on such antiquated notions as the booth.

At other census of New York city is to be taken in accordance with Mayor Hall's late redistricting.

It is evident that a strong effort will be made during the coming session, to increase the salaries of a large number of Government officers and employees. The department clerks have thus far made no combined movement for increased compensation, but an effort will be made, and their claims will be based upon the fact that they were largely assessed to pay campaign expenses of Congressmen, in addition to the reason urged heretofore. The proposition will embrace Cabinet officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, the heads of bureaus in the departments, and some of the judicial officers. It is argued that these officers are unable to support their families in a becoming manner on the salaries they now receive.

The returns of all postmasters in the county of Lee, Iowa, whether leaving their offices at the first six months of this year, show that if it had all paid postage the receipts therefrom would have been two or three millions of dollars, a sufficient sum to make the department self-sustaining.

The Revenue Bureau now saves $1,200 per day by a reduction of 238 in the number of Assistant Assessors. Over three hundred more will be dismissed, making the aggregate saving of nearly $600,000 per annum.

Within the last two months there have been lake disasters involving $500,000 in losses, from which the insurance is $350,000.

Cotton growing is likely to pay in California. A man in Mercer county, after several years trial, believes he can raise a crop two cents cheaper than in the Mississippi bottoms. His expense last year of the product of 52 acres in cotton was $6,700, his receipts $14,625.

The donations for the relief of the sufferers of the Virginia floods not having come in fast enough to meet the demand, Governor Walker has appointed Capt. James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*, to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the view of securing additional contributions.

The famous Ritualist church of Dr. Ewer on Fifth avenue, New York, becoming financially involved, has sold its structure to the low church, St. Bartholomew's Parish, for $190,000. This sale on change is exciting remark among Episcopalians.

In the Episcopal Missionary Association, a Chippewa Indian, among his people in White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, two hundred miles west of St. Paul, said he had built a church of two hundred native Christians gathered in during a very brief period, and he predicted that in five years, if they are properly aided, they will be all Christianized and Christianized and independent.

An Arkansas genius conceived that monkeys would, on account of their nimble fingers, make splendid cotton pickers with a little training, and forthwith he sent for a couple and could manage about ten monkeys, and the expense of cotton picking be reduced to a minimum. When the experiment was tried, however, it was found that the monkeys would hand being able to manage ten monkeys, it required about ten good hands to one monkey.

The area of the organized Territories of the United States including Alaska is greater than all the States which have been admitted into the Union. There are nearly 1,000,000,000 acres of land in these Territories, and not over a half a million of white inhabitants. The natural resources this territorial domain is richer than the area included in the States. The latter contain say 40,000,000 inhabitants. But here is a country waiting for 40,000,000 settlers, and even these would hardly be near enough for neighborhood purposes. Railroads will open up the country and bring in population. What a magnificent country to carve into homesteads for 40,000,000 landless people.

At Rennselaer, Ind., on Saturday evening, there was to be a wedding, but no groom appeared. It was afterwards learned that he had committed suicide because his intended was too good for him.

The town of Greeley, Colorado, has 238 voters, nearly one-half of them professional men, 49 college graduates and 15 ex-members of legislatures. They already have about 20 prospective governors and 30 members of the legislature where they belong. Imagine the dignity of Statehip. In time, no doubt, the town will be able to supply the entire West with officials.

By the returns now in from the South, it is evident that in Southern States will show a large increase of population except Texas. The secretion of the whole territory south of the Potomac and the Ohio, exclusive of Missouri, is not likely to exceed a million and a half or a million per cent. Missouri has gained about half a million, but nearly the whole of this came from the North or from Europe, and Missouri is a Western and not a Southern State.

A company with $500,000 capital is about to provide Washington city with a new market house.

President Eliot, of the American Social Science Association, announces that from political appearances Congress will soon act, probably favorably, upon the proposition of Government control of the telegraph.

Thirty counties in Iowa voted at the late election in favor of prohibiting by law the sale of wine and beer.

A large meteor, which was seen near Troy and Saratoga, last Sunday morning burst near North Adams, Mass., shaking the earth and buildings for miles around.

Among the prisoners who have been released by the French authorities on the declaration of the Republic was Mregy, condemned for conspiring against the life of the Emperor. His liberation was made the occasion of a Republican demonstration. At Marseilles he was unfortunately received, and was the object of marked attention and public admiration. Nothing is more fickle than popular applause.

There is on exhibition at 41 Pearl street, New York, a cheese ten feet in circumference, and weighing 1,400 pounds, and the other 1,500 lbs. and were produced in Oneida county, New York. The quality is fine, and they are valued at about 20c per pound. It is expected to sell them to English shippers, to be forwarded as stock for fancy Christmas dinners.

The present prosperity of the New York theaters is given as an indication of the business thrift of the community, and of the numerous arrivals of country merchants. The receipts of eighteen of the theaters and concert halls reached during the month of September $263,087.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Soroxis of colored ladies has begun its career with a "tea-dinner," and now leads the sex of the South against the tyrant man.

Notice is given by the Postmaster General that as the province of Manitoba, comprising the Red River settlements, now forms a part of the dominion of Canada, correspondence of all description passing between the United States and Manitoba *via* Pembina, Dakota, will hereafter be subjected to the same regulations and the same rates of postage as apply to the correspondence exchanged with the other provinces of Canada.

PERSONAL.

Dona Carmen de Quesada, the mother-in-law of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, President of the young republic of Cuba, arrived at New York with two of her daughters in great distress a few days since, from Havana. This lady was captured by the Spaniards on her estate in Camaguey, and by them hurried off to Havana. Although in the latter city she was treated with courtesy by the Captain-General, she was at once by his orders consigned on board the steamer about to leave for this port. General De Rodas being fearful that the volunteers might imperiously demand her life and those of her young daughters.

Baron Von Moltke reached his seventieth year on the 26th of October. 'Twas but a few weeks ago that he counted the idea of being unequal to the hardships of the campaign, and laughed to scorn the British aneb who twitted him with being close upon his seventieth birthday. "But!" exclaimed the youthful hero, "I'm but a boy yet!" "If he should live to be a hundred," said the Crown Prince to General Forney, "he wouldn't be any older than you and I are to-day, General."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the "insane root" of personal ambition really is sprouting in Wendell Phillips's old age. There is no other way, it thinks, to account for his extraordinarily weak and wanton conduct with reference to State politics, while it is illustrated in another phase by his presence at Washington simultaneously with the prominent mention of his name for the English mission, recognized with favor even by the President. Frequently within the last three years, he has spoken in the most brutal manner of Grant, as he did of Lincoln before him, but now, at Washington, with his name before the President as a foreign minister, Motley's place, he tells a newspaper reporter that a flattering word of the great dispenser of patronage, Sir Allan Napier MacNab, of Canada is human, by his taking a place among the office seekers.

The Austrian Empress, who is a Bavarian, is very proud of the bravery displayed by her countrymen in the present German war with France, and it is said that during the gaiety in the Imperial house for the fallen Emperor, who was the cause of the untimely and violent death of his unfortunate wife, the Empress and the sad misfortunes of "poor Carlotta."

A New York critic says: "In the cycle of changes in theatrical matters the purely classic drama yielded to *opera bouffe* and other lighter representations; but the time has come, probably, when it can be revived. Of course that may be expected now that we have a great artist like Janauschek to represent it in English."

The Boston *Post* insists that, among his contributions from eminent literary Congressmen, Forney should get Owen Jones to write a history of the famous "frods in fladelfy."

The youngest ordained minister in New York is Rev. Jno. E. Chivers, of the Old Baptist Church, who recently completed his twenty-first year, and has been preaching since he arrived at the age of fourteen.

The Rockford (Illinois) *Register* noticed in the court room the other day fewer boot soles resting upon tables and railings, less lounging in uncomfortattitudes than usual, an unwonted sprucedness of attire, and evidences of more than ordinary attention to their back hair on the part of many of the younger members of the bar. A cause of this change was found in the circumstance among the lawyers of Miss Alice M. Hulett, student-at-law.

STATE NEWS.

Ira Cliff is the first colored law student registered in Philadelphia.

Judge Woodward has removed with his family from Wilkesbarre to Philadelphia, where he will hereafter practice his profession.

Dickinson College was founded in 1783. Its alumni numbers 1,058; it has eight professors and 108 students, in the present college year. Its productive endowment fund is $175,000, the value of its real estate $80,000, and its libraries contain 20,565 volumes.

Intemperance is helping to rapidly fill the Harrisburg cemetery. On Tuesday morning the dead body of a man well known in that city, spectfully connected was found on the street, his death having been caused by dissipation, and a widow and six children are left to mourn a protector. On Wednesday night Mrs. Sarah Ann Hoffman was found dead in bed, she having taken a large dose of laudanum after a period of excessive drinking. And the work goes bravely on.

Of the rapid increase of population in the State, the Philadelphia *North American* says: "Astonishing as has been the general growth of the western counties, the increase in the northern coal field. It is obvious that the enterprising men of Scranton have not stopped to grumble about anything. They have made the most of their opportunities. They have made their coal and from the basis of a flourishing industry. We find the same energizing power at other towns in the coal field. Thus Wilkesbarre has risen from 4,485 in 1860, to 16,060 in 1870; Hazleton, from 4,288 which had 4,200 in 1860 has now 10,183. The railroads leading to these places have carried forward the men who have made the business of Philadelphia and New York. The general result is that the coal counties of Pennsylvania to have made greater progress in her coal cities and towns than at any former period."

A terrible accident occurred at Huntingdon on Thursday evening. About five o'clock the passenger engine Huntingdon, of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, exploded her boiler, while taking water, and Jerry Wertz, employed as engineer hostler, was blown a distance of 150 feet and was instantly killed. His face and head were badly mangled. He leaves a wife and child. A boy, named Harry Hoffman, aged about ten years, tender, had his eyes and face frightfully injured by the explosion, and it is not expected he will live. The engine was thrown down a ten-feet embankment.

The *Intelligencer* says that a post and rail fence was recently been reset on the farm of Mr. Barnhard Mann, in Manor township, Lancaster county, which was set eighty-nine years last April. The fence is said to have been in good condition the posts being as solid as when first put into the ground.

The Israelites of Danville purpose to build a beautiful Synagogue. It is to be forty by sixty feet, and will be one of the handsomest religious edifices in the State.

Five spans of the Sunbury and Lewiston railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Selinsgrove, are finished for rafting.

Jacob Swanson, an old man living in Farmer's Valley, Troy township, Bradford county, was killed, on Tuesday night, by being thrown off his wagon. The horses became run some distance and being bound by a rope around his waist.

Mr. Ed. Mackey, son of Major Mackey, of Rock Island, Minnesota, two hundred miles west of St. Paul, said he had attended church of two hundred native Christians gathered in during a very brief period, and he predicted that in five years, if they are properly aided, they will be all Christianized and Christianized and independent.

An Arkansas genius conceived that monkeys would, on account of their nimble fingers, make splendid cotton pickers with a little training, and forthwith he sent for a couple and could manage about ten monkeys, and the expense of cotton picking be reduced to a minimum. When the experiment was tried, however, it was found that the monkeys would hand being able to manage ten monkeys, it required about ten good hands to one monkey.

The area of the organized Territories of the United States including Alaska is greater than all the States which have been admitted into the Union. There are nearly 1,000,000,000 acres of land in these Territories, and not over a half a million of white inhabitants. The natural resources this territorial domain is richer than the area included in the States. The latter contain say 40,000,000 inhabitants. But here is a country waiting for 40,000,000 settlers, and even these would hardly be near enough for neighborhood purposes. Railroads will open up the country and bring in population. What a magnificent country to carve into homesteads for 40,000,000 landless people.

At Rennselaer, Ind., on Saturday evening, there was to be a wedding, but no groom appeared. It was afterwards learned that he had committed suicide because his intended was too good for him.

The town of Greeley, Colorado, has 238 voters, nearly one-half of them professional men, 49 college graduates and 15 ex-members of legislatures. They already have about 20 prospective governors and 30 members of the legislature where they belong. Imagine the dignity of Statehip. In time, no doubt, the town will be able to supply the entire West with officials.

By the returns now in from the South, it is evident that in Southern States will show a large increase of population except Texas. The secretion of the whole territory south of the Potomac and the Ohio, exclusive of Missouri, is not likely to exceed a million and a half or a million per cent. Missouri has gained about half a million, but nearly the whole of this came from the North or from Europe, and Missouri is a Western and not a Southern State.

A company with $500,000 capital is about to provide Washington city with a new market house.

President Eliot, of the American Social Science Association, announces that from political appearances Congress will soon act, probably favorably, upon the proposition of Government control of the telegraph.

Thirty counties in Iowa voted at the late election in favor of prohibiting by law the sale of wine and beer.

A large meteor, which was seen near Troy and Saratoga, last Sunday morning burst near North Adams, Mass., shaking the earth and buildings for miles around.

Among the prisoners who have been released by the French authorities on the declaration of the Republic was Mregy, condemned for conspiring against the life of the Emperor. His liberation was made the occasion of a Republican demonstration. At Marseilles he was unfortunately received, and was the object of marked attention and public admiration. Nothing is more fickle than popular applause.

There is on exhibition at 41 Pearl street, New York, a cheese ten feet in circumference, and weighing 1,400 pounds, and the other 1,500 lbs. and were produced in Oneida county, New York. The quality is fine, and they are valued at about 20c per pound. It is expected to sell them to English shippers, to be forwarded as stock for fancy Christmas dinners.

The present prosperity of the New York theaters is given as an indication of the business thrift of the community, and of the numerous arrivals of country merchants. The receipts of eighteen of the theaters and concert halls reached during the month of September $263,087.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Sorosis of colored ladies has begun its career with a "tea-dinner," and now leads the sex of the South against the tyrant man.

Notice is given by the Postmaster General that as the province of Manitoba, comprising the Red River settlements, now forms a part of the dominion of Canada, correspondence of all description passing between the United States and Manitoba *via* Pembina, Dakota, will hereafter be subjected to the same regulations and the same rates of postage as apply to the correspondence exchanged with the other provinces of Canada.

SEW BOJKS.

All lovers of church music and all who have any feeling of the importance of the subject, will be delighted with a work just issued by J. B. Ford & Co., of New York. This is *Christian Heart Songs; a collection of solos, quartettes and choruses, of all meters, together with a collection of chants and set pieces*, by John Zundel. The author, a German by birth, has spent much of his life in this country, where he is very widely known as the author of several works on subjects connected with his art. Perhaps he is still better known as organist and leader of music in Plymouth (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) church in Brooklyn for the past eighteen years. Greatly interested himself in the promotion of congregational singing, Mr. Zundel has long been engaged in the preparation of this collection, with the view of aiding in the improvement of musical worship. As he tells us, "it has required almost a lifetime to compose its contents," and we are assured by persons skilled in music, that the volume is a very valuable contribution to the art. We may add that the mechanical execution of the volume is also excellent. It is sold by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

J. B. Ford & Co. have lately published a rather remarkable book by Thomas W Beecher: *Our Seven Churches*. The "seven churches" are the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, the Independent (Baptist and Congregational), and the Liberal Christian. Having laid down that "every church which has maintained a separate denominational existence, by the mere fact of living, proves that there is something in her that maintains life," Mr. Beecher proceeds to point out the excellences of each of the churches named. He holds that every church can teach every other church something, and that every church can learn. Having established the reader in a catholic frame of mind towards all which might make the adoption or choice of a cult task, the author, in two additional lectures entitled respectively *Choosing one's Church* and *the Church of Christ*, endeavors to help him out of the embarrassment. The idea is not only a certainly ingenious and well realized, and seems adapted to promote liberality of denominational feeling. As evidence of the candor with which the advantages of each sect are set forth, we may state that each of them uses the lecture treating of itself as a denominational tract. R. S. Davis & Co.

An Elementary Greek Grammar by William W. Goodwin, Ph. D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University, is a book well adapted, it seems, to supply a general want. Though Greek Grammars are plentiful, another was urgently needed, as those in common use in American schools are a grievance alike to learners and teachers. While some of them are excellent as books of reference, and as manuals for the use of advanced students, they are generally crammed with details which no young memory is able to take in and retain, and which, in fact, are not needed in the early stages of Greek study. When the pupil has become familiar with the alphabet and with the common forms and paradigms of the language, and with the general principles of construction, it becomes comparatively easy for him to master the details of irregularity and anomaly. Professor Goodwin has attempted to make a Greek Grammar, in which the facts and principles of the language shall be stated in as concise a form as is consistent with clearness and precision. Probably all competent persons who candidly examine this little volume will conclude that he has very well succeeded in his undertaking. The syntax is especially excellent, and the book contains no rubbish, nothing that the student, who pursues it carefully, will have to unlearn. Professor Goodwin is already known to readers by his works on "The Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb." The Elementary Grammar is published by Ginn Brothers & Co., Boston.

Professor Huxley holds the very highest scientific rank in England, and partly through the momentum imparted to his words by his scientific reputation, and partly on account of their inherent force, his utterances are always an excitement, or even alarm in the religious and social world by his works on the "Origin of Species," "Man's Place in Nature," etc. By *Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews*, he has also from time to time made a sensation in the same quarters. However, even those who dislike, or fear his opinions, admit that many of his scientific suggestions are valuable, and occasional essays and addresses have just been issued in New York by D. Appleton & Co. The volume is sold by R. S. Davis & Co.

The same house also republish *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man. Mental and Social Conditions of Savages*, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. This is one of the latest and most important contributions to the data for science of Anthropology, or the natural history of the human species. The author long ago gained great celebrity by his *Prehistoric Times*, and is everywhere looked upon as one of the leading men in the class of studies to which these works relate. No one who believes that "the proper study of mankind is man," can fail to find both these works, and especially the last published, full of interest and instruction. It is, besides, a handsome volume, well illustrated. Sold by R. S. Davis & Co.

The nineteenth volume of Appleton's *Library of Choice Novels* is Disraeli's *The Young Duke*.

Mrs. Oliphant's stories are always worth reading, and though they do not command the lively admiration inspired by the writings of Miss Bronte and George Elliott, they afford a more wholesome entertainment to most readers. Her last work—*The Three Brothers*—has been issued by the Appletons as one of the Library named above.

Every reader ought to examine Appleton's beautifully "illustrated Almanac for 1871."

ARE VETERANS VOTERS?

Different Decisions as to the Status of Inmates of the National Military Asylums.

There has just been made public for the first time the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio under which the inmates of the National Military Asylum, at Dayton, were refused the privilege of voting, thus defeating General Schenck. Judge Brinkerhoff delivered the decision, which was unanimous. Summarizing the act of Congress of March 21, 1866, establishing the asylum, he says:

"Here, then, is an institution invested with corporate powers, established by the government of the United States for its own purposes, and for the support of its sick and disabled volunteer soldiers. It is placed under the sole control and management of a board constituted, appointed, and to be paid twice or thrice squirrels, one weasel, and a mud turtle it weighed twenty-five pounds.

The North East *Star* (Erie county) says apples are selling there at a dollar a barrel.

A. P. Whitaker, Esq., the veteran editor of the Venango *Spectator*, has retired from that journal, and it will hereafter be conducted by Eli Real, Whitaker.

George Fearns, of Philadelphia, was killed on Friday, at the Catholic church in course of erection at Lancaster, by a falling timber.

William C. Stevens, an old and well known resident of Uniontown, died on the 23d inst.

Titusville has one honest man, certainly. A laborer deposited his savings in one of the banks, to the amount of $500, and went recently to draw it out. The paying teller gave him $50 more than he was entitled to, which he returned, and did not even wait to be thanked.

Kansas City possesses a curiosity in the shape of a white man who was abducted by Indians when an infant, and brought up with them. He is a genuine savage, and speaks scarcely a word of English. But he has not parted with his history, and announces his determination to visit Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles Sumner is to lecture in Franklin on the 10th of November.

The death of an old lady, named Mrs. Catharine Spitzner, in East Buffalo township, Union county, is recorded in the Lewisburg *Chronicle* of last week. She was found on the back of the hand by a chicken, causing but a slight abrasion of the skin. Soon the hand and eyelashes, which increased until death ensued.

The Scranton *Republican* says: The question of cutting Hazleton borough, and Hasle and Foster townships from Luzerne and annexing them to Carbon county, is once again under discussion by the people of the district interested. This question has its annual agitation as the time for the meeting of the State legislature approaches, and is kept up until that body adjourns. Whether or not a majority of the people inhabiting the territory in question desire to be annexed to Carbon county is in doubt, though the project is regarded with considerable favor by many of the most prominent citizens in that locality.

Plum township, Venango county, has been overlooked by the census takers. Some large cities would no doubt rejoice if such were their case.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* complains of the mean houses there as "inadequate and disgraceful."

John Thomas and Wm. Thomas (colored) stole a horse and buggy in Pittsburgh on Friday evening, were arrested in Hagerstown on Saturday, brought to Chambersburg on Monday, tried and convicted on Tuesday, and to-day received each eighteen years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary; all within a week.

The two men whom a mob, misnamed vigilants, hung in Indiana the other night had never committed a crime and suffered death for one robbery. The law has been faithfully administered in the county where this capital crime was committed, and the hundred men engaged in it are each guilty of murder, premeditated and unnecessary. But so long as the public is accustomed

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 29 1870.

The week closes on a local money market pretty well supplied with discount means, with a fair average of good offerings at bank. No features of change in rates for money lie out worthy of special notice. It is reported that some of the banks have found it necessary to reduce their Eastern balances, which doubtless has happened more in the course of trade than otherwise. The scarcity of currency which prevailed a short time ago, may have had something to do with it. Eastern exchange is reported scarce, but not inconveniently so.

The great event of the week which was likely to have a disturbing influence on the markets, the surrender of Metz, came off without hardly a perceptible jar. The truth is, the war is no longer a fact affecting any of the material interests of this country. Public sentiment is pretty well settled down to this one fact, that whatever course the war may take, it is foreign to interests here, and being without remedy, should be, as it is, without consideration. Government bonds were dealt in to a very limited extent, and at prices almost the same as on the previous day.

—It is remarked by the New York *World* that the proceedings of the District Attorney against some of the Canada banks for infringement of the usury laws excited an unusual interest in financial circles. The results of these proceedings are directly to transfer such Canada banks have supplied our money market with about $10 000,0 0, and by the sale of their foreign bills of exchange to the amount of money behind the same or a very large amount of currency. Their gold and currency have been employed chiefly in short-time mercantile loans. At the present they hold as collaterals a large amount of railway shares, on the same which have not yet matured. Will they renew these loans? Will they continue to use their funds in New York market on call and short loans at high rates of interest? If this Canada bank capital is withdrawn or frightened away by attachments, injunctions, receiverships, and so forth, in what condition will this leave our banks and money market? The discussion on this matter have had an unsettling effect on capitalists and money-lenders.

—The *Herald* says: "The sudden change to ease in the money market yesterday led to a rather livelier market for stocks at the beginning of business to-day, and in the early dealings in the Long Room prices improved, but the dealings were light. The session of the first board was a very thin affair, and the market became heavy. In the afternoon an active decline set in, and although there was a faint reaction with the offerings of money on call at four per cent., more or less the effect of the early movement almost without interruption for the balance of the day. As a consequence, the "bears" were in ecstatics over their victory, which has been materialized only after a terrific struggle on their part. The lines of demarcation were less defined this afternoon, for while the "bulls" have lost numbers of deserters, who have gone over to the enemy, the "bears" are apprehensive of the defection of the defection of some of their particulars, who, using the time-honored argument that a reaction must ensue after any sharp decline, are "whole inclined and half disposed" to join the opposite side. At the close of the market all confusion as to the situation. While some of the "bulls" are vowing that their *coup d'etat* has been accomplished by surrendering the professed operators for a decline, there is a shrewd suspicion that the "bulls" have lured the serried ranks of the "bears" under cover to enlist a "short" interest which shall be so loaded as to place the final "bull" movement on a broad and sure foundation. During the past week there have been enormous sales of stock, but it is equally true that there have been enormous purchases.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 29, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & H.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	91½	91½
Del Scrip	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	23
Reading	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
Pittsburg	138		138		138½	
Mich Cent	113½		113½		113½	
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ill. Cent	135		135		135	
Clev. & P	104	104	104	104	104¼	104¼
C. & A. W	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
Do pref'd	93	93	93	93	93	93
Rock Isl	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	110
Pac. Mail	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do pref'd	80	79¾	79¾	79¾	80	80
Wabash	74	74	74	74	74	74
Do pref'd	73	73	73	74		
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾		
Ohio & M	31½	32	31½	31½	32	32¼
Chi. & Alt	114¾		114¾			
Do pref'd	115		115			
R. R. and E	37		37			
N. J. Cent	97		97			
Canton	62		62½			
U. S. Tel	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Quicksilver	4¾		4¾			
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	42	42	42
Adams Ex	66¾		66¾			
Wells-F	34¾		34¾			
American	43¾		43¾			
U. S.	50		50			
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾	¼	...
N. Y. Central scrip	86¾	86¾	¾	...
Erie	22¾	23	¼	...
Reading	99½	100	½	...
Harlem	139½	139½	½	...
Michigan Central	111	113½	2½	...
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	...	¼
Chicago & Rock Island	109½	109½	½	...
Pittsburg	137½	138	½	...
Western Union Tel	38¼	38½	¼	...
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	...	...
Illinois Central	134½	135	½	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	104	104	...	...
Cleveland & Toledo	104¼	104¼	...	...
Chicago & Alton	114¾	114¾	...	...
Do preferred	115	115	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	32	½	...
Ohio & Miss. Cons. bonds	87	87	...	...
Wabash	74	74	...	...
Do preferred	73	74	½	...
Rock Island	109½	109½	...	...
Pacific Mail	41¾	42	¼	...
Quicksilver	4¾	4¾	...	...
Do preferred	34¾	34¾	...	...
Canton Co	62½	62½	...	...
Cumberland Coal	27	27	...	...
New York Central	96¾	96¾	...	...
Erie	22¾	23	¼	...
Hudson River	96¾	96¾	...	...
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	...	...
Illinois Central	134½	135	½	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	104	104	...	...
Chicago & Rock Island	109½	109½	...	...
Pittsburg	137½	138	½	...
Western Union Telegraph	38¼	38½	¼	...
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	...	...
Chicago & Alton	114¾	114¾	...	...
Do preferred	115	115	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	32	½	...
Wabash	74	74	...	...
Do preferred	73	74	½	...
Pacific Mail	41¾	42	¼	...
Quicksilver	4¾	4¾	...	...
Do preferred	34¾	34¾	...	...
Canton Co	62½	62½	...	...
Cumberland Coal	27	27	...	...
Adams Express	66¾	66¾	...	...
Wells-Fargo	34¾	34¾	...	...
American	43¾	43¾	...	...
United States	50	50	...	...
Gold	111¾	111¾	...	...

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69	
Philadelphia and Erie	20¼	
Lehigh Navigation	56¾	
Catawissa preferred	38½	
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44	
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾	
North Pennsylvania Railroad	42¾	
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115¼	
Schuylkill Navigation	18	
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	14	

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, Gold, and all Local Securities. Agent for Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY Evening, October 29, 1870.

REMARKS.—The weather on Saturday was pleasant, being favorable for out door transactions. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note; dealers generally are confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants, Pittsburgh manufactures are in good demand with liberal shipments by rail, and heavy lots waiting shipment by the river. A ten foot rise of water would be very beneficial to a large portion of this community; it would not only carry off a few thousand tons of the articles named, but would at the same time let loose a fleet of some forty towboats with several millions bushels of coal, an article that is very much needed in the Western and Southern cities. Flour—The market remains steady with a good jobbing demand, although prices can hardly be called as firm, still holders are not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are running to their full capacity. They have a good supply of wheat on hand, and are purchasing all good parcels that come up to their standard at current rates. We do not consider it very risky to purchase prime XXX at the present prices. Bacon and provisions—Firmness was the prevailing feature of the market to-day, and all that was previously noted has been maintained. The stock on hand is rapidly disappearing, and will soon require replenishing. The next question is, where can the change be obtained? The stock in the west is reported as nearly exhausted.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market remains steady, with a good trade demand. The receipts since our last were 686 barrels. We have no change to note to-day. Sales are at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; for choice lots $3 00@3 50.

ASHES.—No change in prices, and we are reported as a fair trade. We follow our Potash, 78@7½c; Pearls, 8@8½c; Soda Ash, refined, 3½ ₱ cent., 3¼@3½; common, 4½ cent, 3¼@3½.

APPLE BUTTER.—Market well supplied. Sales are made at various prices, ranging from 70@75 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER.—The market was steady with a good trade demand. Receipts since our last 57 packages. Choice roll, suitable for table use, finds ready sale at 30@33@36 ₱ ₱; medium and common lots are hard to find purchasers for—prices nominal.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4½@5½ per ₱. extreme rates.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ₱ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts $3 00 ₱ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 13½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ ₱.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady with a good trade demand. The leading houses report a fair business doing. The receipts were: Bacon 64 tierces, and 130 tierces dried beef. The current rates were: Shoulders 14½@14½c; ribbed sides 17½c; 18@ 18½c; shirred sides 18½@19c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $22 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 25½c. Sales of beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs' tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

BEESWAX—Market unchanged, with sales at 30@35c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Are in fair demand, our report sales at various prices, from $1 75, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Dull and very little doing. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12 ₱ bushel. Other kinds are here unsolicited to quote correctly.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Sackets Hole Berries $17; Eastern Reds, $14 ₱ barrel.

CIDER—In moderate supply, with sales at 8@9c per gallon, barrel.

CHEESE—Demand fair and prices unchanged. We quote Western Reserve 12½@13c; factory 14@15c; Goshen, Orange county, 16@16½c; Sweitzer 19@20c ₱ ₱.

HOGS' FEET—Prices are steady. Rabbitts 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Stocks to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

POULTRY—In good demand; sales: spring chickens by the coop at 50@55c ₱ pair. Turkeys, live, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAIN—We have nothing particularly new or important for our readers in regard to grain. The receipts for the last 24 hours were: Oats, 1,050 sacks; rye, 171 sacks; barley, 552 sacks; wheat, 1,140 sacks; corn, 958 sacks, corn-meal, 6 barrels. Flour—In good to choice red winter, $1 15@1 20@1 22 ₱ bush; white, $1 30@1 35. Oats are steady but unchanged; sales from first hands at 47@50c, store lots, 50@55c; sales 3 cars at prices named. Rye is dull and not in request; we quote 80c ₱ bush; held by first hands at 85c; store, 85c. Corn is unchanged, with sales of old at 78@80c ₱ bush; new ear, 50 @55c. Barley weak and nearly supposed to be sold off; the western markets are said to be glutted, the causes are known to the trade, and so such figuresas are not acceptable to holders. We quote nominally at 90@1 05, as the extreme rates.

POTATOES—There is an ample supply; Buckeyes are sold at 70@75c; prime Peachblows, 80@85c ₱ bushel; Sweets, Jersey, $5 50@6 00; Baltimore, $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

CANNON OIL—Market well supplied; prices weak. We note sales of standard brands at 27½@28c ₱ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $10 ₱ case, other brands sold at $8 00@7 00 ₱ case.

FEED—Market firm with a good demand. Sales at 1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 05 @1 50 ₱ cwt; other offerings unchanged.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is becoming more plenty in market, and prices are low; good new sells at $4 ₱ cwt.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's Sons six dozen $3 ₱ gross.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 4½ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 1 ₱ cans, $2 50; Cleveland's, 4½ cans, $1 75; 1 ₱ cans, $2 50; Golden Gem, 4½ cans, $1 75; 1 ₱ cans, $2 50; Golden 66c; amber, and lower grades $1 50 @2 00 ₱ gross.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85c; New Orleans (molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no material change. Of the receipts since our last were 1,678 bbls with a fair stock on hand. Following are the quotations: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in bags; red wheat, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota and Illinois, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 6½c ₱ lb. No. 3 8½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 50@6 75; half barrels of No. 1 at $3 50.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 16½c; do in pack 17½c; 25 caddy lard 19½c; 5 ₱ do 19c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at lower prices.

LIME in fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@22c ₱ ₱ for new crop.

CEMENT—There is a better demand, and sales of Plymouth Hydraulic are regularly made at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

COAL MEAL—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales at 2½@3c ₱ bush.

EGGS—The supply is increasing, and prices are from these dates down at 24c.

OAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load.

RICE—The market was steady sales Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8½@9c; Rangoon 9c ₱ ₱.

OIL MEAL—$36@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices have advanced; sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand only. Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

HAY—Market dull, we note sales from wagons at $12, 16@18 00 ₱ ton—bales not much inquired for; prices nominal.

WHISKY—There has been no change in price since the last advance, and the market is very active trade at the following figures: Rectified $1 ₱ gallon; Bourbon $1 00. Rye whisky $1 15 to $6 00 according to age and quality.

FURNITS—The market continues a good supply, with a fair demand. Quoted at $1 ₱ keg.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ ₱.

BRICK—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₱ ₱.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern at $1 75.

VENISON—A limited quantity of "dear meat" has made its appearance in the market, and saddlesell at 50c per ₱.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 29, 1870.

REMARKS—We stated in our Wednesdays report that the run of cattle for the first three days of the week had been unprecedentiyheavy, and that the same be said of the last three days. Notwithstanding the heavy amount of stock, prices were well maintained, and at the close of the week the yards were cleared out. The run of hogs, too, was heavy all the week, and prices ruled a shade lower. The bulk of Philadelphia selling at $7 80, and good to prime New York, 1 80 to 2 00 ₱, $7 25@7 50. The run of sheep was only fair and prices were a fraction better.

FREIGHTS—Following are the rates of freight, net, on live stock from the Central Cattle Yards, per car load.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep
Philadelphia	$85 00	$60 00	$ 00
New York	60 00	60 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	60 00	49 50

The following were the ruling figures for cattle at the close of the market: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 steers $7 00@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 25.

Cattle.

Below will be found the sales of all the leading stock dealers for the week, with the exceptions of Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, and Hedges & Taylor, whose report embraces only the last three days of the week:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Rody Manse	20	19,500	$5 40
Rody Raines	18	18,000	5 40
H Todd	11	12,870	5 00
J H Todd	11	12,920	5 75
J H Todd	6	6,120	5 00
Lotta	19	15,500	4 87
A Kobler	2	1,870	4 00
John McArdle	1	1,140	4 00
John Mcardle	1	bull 1,180	4 00
John Smith	1	bulls ¾ head	40 00
H Chalfant	4	bulls 3,530	4 25
J A Bender	2	bulls 3,900	4 25
J A Swaggerty	1	bull 770	4 50
J Davis	1	cow ₱ head	55 00
J Bender	1	bull 1,480	4 20
Hemmens & Briggs	48	50,000 less ¾	$24 00
Klemmens & Briggs	31	64,720	6 85
Klemmens & Briggs	76	78,270 less ¾	25 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

E Yond	18	15,450	5 10
H Herzel	15	20,250	5 00
S Kenney	2	2,400	5 00
B Bender	2	per head	55 00
B Bender	2	1,740	5 12
Klemmer & H	34	42,500	6 00
Rody Rose	40	39,500	5 50
Do	35	37,350	5 40
Thompson	85	per head	70 00
J Rush	2	3,650	4 00
J Todd	17	11,120	5 75
H Todd	2	1,940	4 75
Klemmer & Andl	20	19,000	5 40
A Greff	40	41,400	5 40
A Greff	30	31,250	5 25
L Patterson	23	19,200	4 65
L Deisler	7	10,410	5 35

Cattle.

R. S. CRAIG SOLD TOR.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Henderson	13	12,250	5 00
J. Hemerson	39	21,180	6 12
H. F'nelson	7	8,300	5 00
S. French	9	5,540	5 00
H. Jenkins	28	18,710	5 00

S. SMITH SOLD TO

Yeger	2	2,000	$5 37
Klemans & Andl	39	39,250	5 50
Do	19	14,080	4 50
H. Todd	19	14,420	3 00

OER & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

W. Duffy	18	17,920	$5 75
W. Duffy	1 bulls	2,000	4 00
W. Duffy	36	38,180	5 75
W. Duffy	20	21,800	5 60

Hogs.

As above stated the run of hogs for the week was heavy, far exceeding that of the previous week. John G. Imbrie weighmaster, furnishes us the following report of hogs weighed by him for the week ending October 29:

Monday	2,793	Thursday	2,961
Tuesday	2,395	Friday	3,421
Wednesday	4,077	Saturday (extra)	1,182
Total for week			18,812
Previous week			14,107
Increase over last week			2,705

Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra, Philadelphia, 8c; good to prime Philadelphia, 7½@8c; fair to good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 ₱ 7½@7 75; rough to common 150 to 200, 6½@7c; 70 to 7 00; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $5 00 to 6 75.

Sheep.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, S. O., all year			8½c
4 cars spot			9 c
1,000 bbls, S. O., November			8¾c
1,000 bbls spot			8¾c
1,000 bbls, November, S. O			8¾c
5,000 bbls, S. O., all year			8¾c

Receipts Yesterday.

Market dull and prices weak and lower. Quotations—Spot 23½c; November 23¾; December 23c; S. O., all year, 23½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, November	23½c

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—The *Herald* says: There was a weaker feeling apparent in the market to-day, and though sales were effected early in the day at quotations of Saturday, at the close there was more inclination to sell at prices offered, and buyers were generally bidding 1@1½c below the latter rate. Shipments for the forenoon 1,400 bbls.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper creek	$3 00
2,000 bbls upper creek	2 95
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
2,500 bbls lower creek	3 05
1,500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 15

NEW YORK, October 29—Closing 28.—For refined there is still a very limited sale, ship-owners operating to any extent. A few cargoes are reported, mainly to fill vessels. A further parcel of 1,000 bbls is reported to have been sold, this a seller's option, at 23½c. Small cargo lots are quoted at 23¾; small lots have been placed to a extent of 1,000 bbls, at 24c; also, about 7,500 packages placed on private terms, but understood to be 23¾c. Crude is in bulk very dull, and nominally 11½@11¾c; Philadelphia delivery. There has been a fair trade doing, which has failed to find quotation: 4,000 bbls refined standard white sold for October delivery at 23¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 28.—The market is quiet at 85 for light, and 21 15 for heavy oils.

ERIE CITY, October 29.—The market is very low; at 2 90 on road, and $2 97 @2 70 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, October 29—The market is very quiet at $2 90 on upper creek.

BRADFORDVILLE, October 29.—The market is quiet at $3 10@3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—Market steady. Prices: Crude 11½c; standard white, 23¾@23¾c; crude 10½@10½c.

OIL CITY, October 29.—The market is very dull; sales of 1,000 bbls Spot irregular five, lower crude, 85 05; Oil City delivery, $3 50 for gravity 36.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

BRADFORDVILLE, October 29.—Market dull and nominal from yesterday's quotations; $3 05@ 3 10 bid or irrespective of gravity.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—Market quiet at 23¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—Market very quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls Spot irregular five, lower crude, 85 05; Oil City delivery, $3 50 for gravity 36.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Market very dull; crude 11½@11¾c refined in bulk, 23¾c; sold at 23½@23¾c to fix discounts; 23¾c for October. Philadelphia sett'ements at 23½c, October.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market very quiet, and it is the decision to do anything; sales of small lots at $2 85.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 29.—The market is dull and not much doing; offering at 12 65.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Lockhart, Frew & Co	1,767	Standard Oil Works	941
Eagle Works	234	Standard Oil Works	681
James Wilkins	168	Peerless Oil Works	154
Titusville Oil Works	266	Peerless Oil Works	154
Tarentum Oil Works	266	David Kirk	144
Standard Oil Works	161	Star Oil Works	154
H W C Tweedale	161	Reymer, B & Co	159
Phillips Oil Works	161		
G Buchanan	160		6,319

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 418 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 418 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 845 do; Fisher Bros to Standard Oil Works 944 do; Jno J M Smith, 140 do; Owner to Reymer, B & Co, 159 do; W Hartle to A B Mills, 166 do; James Wilkins to Keefe Oil Works, 234 do; J B Barbour to Standard Refinery, 661 do; Pitt a and B Oil Co to James Wilkins 80 do; Hutchinson to Tarentum Oil Works, 74 do; T. W Young to Petrolite Oil Works, 160 do; R S. Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 154 do; ——— Duncan to Tarentum Oil Works, 302 do; D C Herbs, to Hutchison Refinery, 74 do; D C Herbst to Standard Oil Works, 66 do; Owner to G Buchanan, 80 do; R S Duncan to David Kirk, 168 do; Thomas Chess to H W C Tweedle, 160 do; D C Herbst to Star Oil Works, 160 do; A H rost to Fairview Refinery, 74 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R.R., W. P. R. E. and P. R.

October 29, 1870.

Lockhart, F & Co, 469 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett L S & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Frew & Wagner, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Reymer, B & Co, Beacon, 50 bbls lub oil to J C Dando, Philadelphia.

Total Refined.....669 bbls.

Total lubricating.....50 bbls.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 29.—The market has been quiet for domestic fleece, and the sales have been mostly in small quantities to meet the exigencies of consumers. We note an improved demand for good grades of pulled wool at full prices, in default of medium fleeces to be had at corresponding rates. There have been several large manufacturers in the market, but their views being lower than those of holders, they failed to operate. During the month now closing has been exceedingly quiet, more so, indeed, than any other period of the year, yet holders feel confident that when more water power becomes available, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods, and replenish their supplies of the raw staple. We understand that considerable quantities of fine and some combing wool has been contracted for by manufacturers in the English market; what effect this will be, on prices remains to be seen. Sales about 250,000 lbs fleece, including 50,000 lbs X@XX, 1 do, on private terms; 50,000 lbs. X@No. 1 do., 50@51c; 40,000 lbs State and western, 45@48c; 3000 lbs unwashed combing, 45@47c; 3,000 lbs delaine, 50@52c; the latter price for very fine; 10,000 lbs, tubbed, 50@52c; 5,000 lbs Ohio, 52c; 5,000 lbs Nebraska, 3,000 lbs Georgia and 2,500 lbs Indiana at a private terms; also 250,000 lbs, pulled, 2½@45c, the latter for extra; 175,000 lbs, Smith, 58c; 100,000 lbs, Hall, 53c; 150,000 lbs, spring clip, 2½@33c, and 3,000 lbs, Mestiza pulled on private terms.—*Commercial*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 29.—There has been rather more doing, but prices and the market material change, sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 38@39c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@28c; coarse and medium unwashed 32@35c; combing and delaine washed 46@50c; tub washed 52@54c for choice, and 46@50c for fair to good; pulled wool sell at 50@52c for lambs and super.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

October 29.—There has been a little more inquiry for Scotch pig, but as there is no improvement in the supply, transactions are confined to small parcels at prices favoring sellers; the sales are 200 tons Eglinton at $22 ₱ ton; 100 do Glengarnock, $23@24 ex-ship, and 300 long 50 00 from store; and 50 do, Coltness, $38. American iron is unchanged and prices are irregular; 300 tons Carbon sold on private terms. New rails remain dull, by little inquiry, but prices are unchanged; old are scarce and wanted; 1,200 tons double headed sold to arrive on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 29, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm at $4 50@5 50.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 1½@2c; 94½@96c cash and seller November, for No. 2 spring; this afternoon dull at 93½@95c.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and 1@1½c higher at 35c cash and 32½c seller November.

OATS—No 2 firmer and ½c higher at 33½@36c.

RYE—Steady at 68c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal and higher at 82c.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 85@86c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; $20 00, seller January, bid for new and $24 00@25 00 for old, cash. Lard 12c seller December, January to February, and 13¼@13½c cash.

BULK MEATS—Dull at 15@7 50.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2 75@5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 29—Cotton active and advanced, will light offerings; sales 3,761 bales uplands at 19c; Orleans at 19½c; sales of the week 19,000 bales; charmed sales 13,000 bbls. Wheat in fair demand but not much doing; sales 1 car Chicago spring at $1 20; 2 cars Milwaukee spring at $1 21; 1 car No 1 spring new at $1 23; 1 car white winter red at $1 30; 1 car amber Iowa at $1 31; 1 car white Kentucky at $1 40; 1 car white Indiana at $1 32; 1 car white Michigan at $1 35; 1 car amber Michigan at $1 36; 1 car white Canada at $1 37; 1 car amber Canada at $1 38; 1 car white Kentucky at $1 40; No 1 white Wabash $1 18; No 2 $1 10; No 1 amber Illinois $1 30; No 2 do $1 25; No 1 white Kentucky $1 40; No 1 amber Indiana $1 32; rejected white $1 05. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales 1 car Chicago at 82c; 1 car Milwaukee at 83c; 1 car Toledo at 84c; 1 car Illinois at 85c; 1 car Western at 86c; 1 car Western at 87c; 1 car Western at 88c; 1 car Western at 89c; 1 car Western at 90c; 1 car Western at 91c; 1 car Western at 92c; 1 car Western at 93c; 1 car Western at 94c; 1 car Western at 95c; 1 car Western at 96c; 1 car Western at 97c; 1 car Western at 98c; 1 car Western at 99c; 1 car Western at $1 00; 1 car Western at $1 01; 1 car Western at $1 02; 1 car Western at $1 03; 1 car Western at $1 04; 1 car Western at $1 05; 1 car Western at $1 06; 1 car Western at $1 07; 1 car Western at $1 08; 1 car Western at $1 09; 1 car Western at $1 10; 1 car Western at $1 11; 1 car Western at $1 12; 1 car Western at $1 13; 1 car Western at $1 14; 1 car Western at $1 15; 1 car Western at $1 16; 1 car Western at $1 17; 1 car Western at $1 18; 1 car Western at $1 19; 1 car Western at $1 20; 1 car Western at $1 21; 1 car Western at $1 22; 1 car Western at $1 23; 1 car Western at $1 24; 1 car Western at $1 25; 1 car Western at $1 26; 1 car Western at $1 27; 1 car Western at $1 28; 1 car Western at $1 29; 1 car Western at $1 30; 1 car Western at $1 31; 1 car Western at $1 32; 1 car Western at $1 33; 1 car Western at $1 34; 1 car Western at $1 35; 1 car Western at $1 36; 1 car Western at $1 37; 1 car Western at $1 38; 1 car Western at $1 39; 1 car Western at $1 40; 1 car Western at $1 41; 1 car

The Daily Commercial.

THE REIGN OF BLOOD.

The Murder Epidemic—Another Horrible Case of Wife Murder Near Lima, Ohio—A Man Slaughters His Wife, and Compels His Sons to Bury Her—He Escapes, but Returns and Makes a Full Confession—Jealousy the Cause of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, October 29, 1870.

It has just come to light to-day that a man living about nine miles southwest of this place, named Bittinger, murdered his wife last Monday night. The deed was done by cutting her throat in an awful manner with a butcher knife, and stabbing her with the same instrument in four other different places, and then threatened to kill his children if they told of it, and also told them that they must bury her. It is said they then dug away some dirt and put her body under the porch of the house. Bittinger left immediately for parts unknown. The children, it seems, remained in fear up to this time, and then informed some neighbors, who came here to-day after the Coroner to hold an inquest. I will give full particulars on his return.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., October 30, 1870.

The man's name who committed the murder some nine miles from here last Monday afternoon is Andrew Brentlinger, not Bittinger, as first reported. Corner Feiss and Dr. Metzger of this place, were notified yesterday of the murder, and went to the house. It is a log house, and distant about half a mile from any other farm house. They found a crowd of neighbors there, and also the murderer Brentlinger, who had returned home and made a full confession. It appears that himself and wife had not been living peaceably together, and parted at one time and got together again about two weeks ago, but not better than before. Brentlinger was jealous of a neighbor who visited the house often, and thought he was criminally intimate with his wife. On Monday afternoon last about two o'clock they got into a quarrel in front of the house on the porch, when he tripped her and struck her on the head, knocking her down on her face. He then turned her over and stabbed her several times with a small knife. Then he called his little girl, telling her to bring him the knife, a dirk. She refused to do so at first, but he threatened to kill her also, and she finally got it. With this knife he finished the work he had begun, and left his wife to die. He then went on horseback to one of his sons, working some five miles distant, and to another some fifteen miles distant, and told them what he had done, and gave them instructions to bury her, saying he would kill them if they informed or told of the murder. They went home, and on Tuesday morning about four o'clock dug a hole about thirty steps from the house, and about two feet deep, put the body in [illegible] down ward, in the same clothes in which she was murdered, all covered and stuck together with blood, covered her up, and plowed and harrowed the ground over so as to hide the place. The body when removed yesterday was very black, and showed eight stabs, four in the region of the breast and four in the abdomen. Dr. Metzger held a *post-mortem* examination, which revealed the fact that the knife stab through the liver and in other vital parts. It was not shown in the testimony before the coroner that the murdered woman had been criminally intimate with anyone. Brentlinger was brought to town last night and lodged in jail. He is a man of forbidding appearance, and has borne a bad character in the county, but has never been known to use intoxicating drink. The woman was his second wife, by whom he has two children. Her age was twenty-five years, while he is fifty-two. His children by his first wife are said to be very ignorant—cannot read or write. An effort will be made to have him tried at the October term of court, which is still in session here. It is not thought that he is insane.

CINCINNATI, O., October 30.—A man of dissolute habits named Munroe, lately residing in Newport, was arrested yesterday in that city with a drove of cattle, and lodged in jail. The day the latter had three hundred dollars stolen from him. About midnight Murray, who had also been robbed of money during the evening, was set upon in the street and left for dead by his pickpocket. From the circumstances it is supposed he took Beach's money. Over one hundred dollars was found near the latter's side at his death. Who committed the deed is not known.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Dr. Seymour was shot and wounded last night by Marshall and Norman Walsh, father and uncle of a young lady to whom Seymour had been paying attention with dishonorable designs.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Gov. McClurg has written a letter to the *Times*. He is opposed to constitutional amendments enfranchising rebels. J. Milton Turner, a peculiar colored orator on the McClurg side, who had taken strong grounds against the amendments during the canvass, came out in favor of them in a speech last night, and announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in his district. No politician of note in the State is opposed to the amendments, and they will be carried by an overwhelming majority.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At New Market, Ontario, on Saturday morning, the warehouse occupied by Robert Simpson as a general store, was burned. A stock of wheat worth $40,000 were totally destroyed and the neighboring stores narrowly escaped.

Ex-Detective John M. Dunn, implicated with Ferris in uttering forged checks, was on Saturday sentenced at Boston, five years to States' prison.

A poor, old, intemperate and disreputable woman, known as Mother Early, residing at 311 South Clarke street, Chicago, while in an intoxicated state on Friday night, upset a kerosene lamp upon her person and was burned so badly that she died on Saturday.

The registration offices at New Orleans have been closed. The democratic inspectors in each precinct have entered protest, declaring the registration illegally conducted.

A spirited meeting was held in Lockland, Ohio, on Saturday night, in the interest of the Springfield and Columbus Short Line Railroad. Collections are making along the line of the road, and the indications are that the assessments will all be raised by the time allowed.

A train of passenger cars, with the exception of the sleeping coach, ran off the track near Morris, on the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Lafayette Railroad Saturday morning, injuring Engineer Walker slightly and somewhat damaging the engine, which was turned over. No one else was hurt.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, decided to sustain the action of Gov. Edwin Langhan, assistant agent of the New York Book Concern, and proceeded to suspend him from his office until the charges can be investigated by a committee of ministers and laymen. The charges are signed by eighteen ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church in no way connected with the Book Concern. He is accused is allowed until the 8th of December to prepare for trial, with the privilege of more time if necessary. The charges are understood to relate alone to his personal fitness for office. The only penalty that may be imposed is removal, which will not, it is said, interfere with his membership in the church or membership in the conference. Dr. Lanahan was present during the proceedings, and his non-conference was announced to the conference.

It is stated that the Boston cotton mills have accepted twenty-five per cent. in settlement with Francis Kenner.

Patrick Kelsar was sentenced, at Boston, to two year in the State Prison for the intention to engage in a prize fight.

S. P. Cummings, leader of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts, has sued Frank W. Bird for libel, for charges brought against charging Cummings with having pledged the votes of his party to the Hartford and Erie ring, respectively, money therefor who caused in the campaign.

A chemist of St. Louis has given an opinion that death by [illegible] was due to the stomach of Jennie Collett, whose husband is supposed to have been poisoned with strychnine at Omaha.

The Omaha Sporting Clubhad their fox hunt on Wednesday, and grand supper on Saturday night. An average of forty-eight counts was made by each man engaged in the hunt.

A negro barber named Willets was shot and instantly killed by a man named Wilson, at Bryan, Wyoming, on Wednesday last.

At the races at Baltimore, mile dash for two year olds, Madam Dudley beat Buckshot, time 1:48. In the handicap for three year olds, one mile, Mr. Mary Lands first, Dennis Burns second and Ortolar third; time 1:48. For the Bowie stakes, for four mile heats, Glenelg was first, Abdel Kader second, and Niagara third; time 7:47. In the second heat Glenelg was first and the others distanced; time 7:41. For the purse for beaten horses, one mile and a half, Midday was first, Alta Vela second and Mozart third; time 2:45.

A serious riot was reported at Elizabethtown, New Mexico, on Thursday last. The justice of the peace was driven from the town and his office demolished. The military and citizens have ordered a force to support the civil officers.

T. C. Evarts, who was lost from the Yellowstone exploring party some time ago, has been found, but it is doubtful if he recovers. He says he has subsisted upon roots for thirty days.

A meeting of the Directors of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad was held on Saturday at Memphis, and arrangements made for putting one thousand additional hands on the road at once, in order to complete it.

Warren Fisher, and other capitalists of Boston, arrived at Memphis yesterday to perfect arrangements for the early completion of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad, in which they are largely interested.

The wooden block and Commercial wharf, in Portland, Maine, occupied by C. H. Ingraham, ship stores; Ely Willard, fish packer; Horace Sargent, fruit store and eating house; John Conley, ship stores and oil, and Jordan & Blake, ship stores, were destroyed by fire in the rear was full of fishing schooners which narrowly escaped destruction.

Superintendent Janney, of Indian affairs, has just returned to Omaha from Pawnee Reservation, having distributed annuity goods during his absence. Major Burbank married an Indian and squaw in Quaker style.

The last rail completing the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad between Mobile and New Orleans was laid on Saturday and the spike driven at 5:15 P. M. The first train from Mobile arrived in New Orleans at 7:30. The train left New Orleans yesterday for Mobile.

The Manitoba *News Letter*, Dr. Schultze's paper, received at St. Paul on Saturday, contains a strong attack on Governor Archibald for appointing members of the Provisional Government to fill the offices of councillors. The other officers also refuse to sit with them. Governor Archibald insists that his wish is to preserve peace and justice to all, and that where he called for a police force not one of the faction responded. The half-breed party also stood aloof from the government since the violation of faith by the Canadians, and there is danger of serious trouble and another outbreak.

The Universalist Church on Main street, Buffalo, was destroyed on Saturday night by fire, which is supposed to have originated near the organ where a gas jet was left burning. Loss $60,000; insured for $25,000.

The last rail completing the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad between Mobile and New Orleans was laid and the last spike driven Saturday afternoon. The first train from Mobile arrived that evening, and a train left yesterday morning for Mobile.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Engines, Tools, Machinery—John S. Schultze.
Second Mortgage 8% Per Cent. Bonds for Sale—S. McLean & Co.
Engagement Wanted—Chemist, this office.
Interest for Sale—A. W. Heidenbrand.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics—McClarran & McKennon.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Clothing—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Cook Wanted—31 Federal street, Allegheny.
Pocketbook Lost—Smith & Porter.
Manufacturing Interest Wanted—H., Lock Box 316.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Opera House—Mary Warner.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mendelssonn Quintette Club.
Academy of Music—Ernani.
Stock Sales—A. McElwaine.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Grand Concert—Rink, Allegheny city, October 31.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Lecture—Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Portland Cheese for Sale—Tartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's
Roasted Coffee—T. C. Jenkin & Bro.
Mortgages Wanted—Rose, K Peaty.
Mortgages Wanted—Jos. B. Ell.
House for Sale—Robert Davi
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—emon & Weise.
Lumber Price List—Welton Bnthers.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & O.
Overcoats—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Brick Machine Castings—Bingham, Cassel & Co.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The State Certainly Carried by the Democrats.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 29.—Incomplete returns from about twenty counties, embracing two-thirds of the State, showlarge Democratic gains—enough to warrant the announcement that the State has been carried by the Democracy by a small majority—perhaps one thousand or twelve hundred. Thisshe Republicans concede. They have also elected two Congressmen from the First and Third Districts, and by the returns willbe enabled to control the next Legislature, which elects a United States Senator to fill the seat made vacant by the retirement of Senator Willey. The interior counties will not be heart from for several days, owing to a lack of telegraphic communication, but these returns will not materially change this estimate.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 30.—The *Register* lasues an extra this morning, presenting returns from about two-thirds of the fifty-two counties composing the State, showing a Democratic majority of over 5,000, and adds, that from the counties not heard from it will give a clear majority of 5,000 can scarcely be doubted.

THE RIVER INTERESTS.

Determined Opposition by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge—An Injunction to be Obtained.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—There appears to be a settled determination here to prevent the erection of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio, according to the present plans. The Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously adopted a report declaring that the bridge company was not erecting the structure according to either the spirit or letter of the law, and making an appropriation to aid in the prosecution of the injunction suit.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1870.

ADMITTED TO ORDERS.

Rev. Dr. Osgood will be admitted to Episcopal orders to-morrow.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Four hundred Orangemen have formed a military organization called the Washington Continental Guard.

THE HABEAS CORPUS

In the case of Theo. Allen was argued before Judge Cardoza to-day, counsel claiming his discharge on the ground that his arrest was illegal. Judgment was deferred.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

It is reported that Pauline Markham was thrown from a wagon in Harlem lane and seriously hurt.

ARRESTED FOR BLACKMAILING.

A man named Porter has been arrested here for representing himself to be a revenue officer in Georgia and blackmailing a large number of people.

DISQUALIFYING DEPUTIES.

The swearing in of special deputies under the recent election law of Congress was resumed to-day before United States Commissioner Davenport.

SENTENCED.

A colored woman named Keziah Hinton was sentenced to-day to seven years and eight years for poisoning the family of Dr McBoyer, of Bloomfield, and setting fire to the house.

FATAL DISASTER.

A blasting accident occurred on the Ridgefield Railroad, at Greenwich, Connecticut, yesterday. Horace Sellick was killed and several others badly injured—one fatally.

JUDGE DAVIS

Of the Supreme Court, passed through New York yesterday for Washington.

CONFLAGRATION.

A fire to-night at 210 Broadway and 77 Duane street, occupied by a stationary manufacturer, partially destroyed $25,000 worth of property; Insured.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1870.

WAR MATERIAL FOR THE FRENCH.

The steamer Pereire, which sailed yesterday, took a few recruits for the French army, eighty-five thousand stands of arms, six and a half millions of cartridges, and a quantity of military stores and provisions. The cargo is valued at nearly $600,000. The steamer Ontario is loading with a similar cargo, and will sail during the week.

VESSEL SEIZED.

The steamer Leo was seized yesterday on a charge of having been chartered to carry arms to the Cubans, but was released after a search.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Ira Paine was again pronounced champion pigeon shooter of the United States yesterday, having beaten Edward H. Tinker, of Providence, Paine killed 86 and Tinker 82 out of 100 birds.

WILLIAM DUNN,

Arrested as one of the supposed robbers of the Grafton (Mass.) Bank, will probably be discharged to-morrow, the proprietor of the hotel where the burglars stopped in that town failing to recognize him.

SAILED,

The English yacht Cambria sailed on Friday for the West Indies.

BROKEN UP.

The Newark police have broken up an extensive system of fraud, through which several New England manufacturing firms have been swindled. Many arrests have been mavered.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Sunday paper says that Major Fred Kienker, a lager beer saloon keeper, who was formerly from Pittsburgh, is reported absconded with $6,000 belonging to his friends. He is supposed to have gone to Europe.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1870.

DEATH OF PROF. S. F. MILLER.

Professor Samuel F. Miller, of Amherst College, formerly connected with the Lake Forest University and Chicago Law School, died at Amherst Friday, aged forty-eight.

PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Hall has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of $100 to any one causing the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of false registration.

DISCHARGED.

Wm. Duncan was discharged from custody to-day by Judge Shipman.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Weston has arranged for a walk of four hundred miles in six-day in five days successively, for a purse of $5,000.

CIRCULAR TO THE POLICE.

Police Superintendent Kelso has issued a circular to the force calling their attention to their duty during the days of registration and election. All Federal and State officers must be protected in the discharge of their duties, while those voting at the polls must be kept open and unobstructed. It adds, there is no doubt of the ability of the police to preserve peace and maintain order, and reports with emphasis, "access to the polls must be kept open."

MORRISSEY NOT ARRESTED.

A rumor of the arrest of John Morrissey arose last night in consequence of his challenge to fight a duel with a Spaniard. The arrest occurred in the vicinity of Morrissy's house.

STOCK SALES.

STOCK OF LIBRARY HALL CO.—By A. McELWAINE, AUCTIONEER.—STOCKS bought DAY EVENING, November 1st, at 7½ o'clock, at the sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

$2,000 Pittsburgh Library Hall Co. Stock;
10 shares First National Bank of Pittsburgh
25 shares M. and M. National Bank;
10 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
20 shares Keystone Bank.
10 shares Pittsburgh Insurance Co.
5 shares Pittsburgh Safe Company.
A. McELWAINE, Auctioneer.

HOFF'S TRADE MARK MALT EXTRACT.

The surprising and unanimous assent of physicians in favor of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, as a tonic in forms of disease, is owing to the rapidity of its effects. Such is the healthful stimulation of the digestive organs by a specific. There exist but few tonics in cases of chronic catarrhs, which produce the same results as Hoff's Malt Extract, which act so mildly and at the same time so promptly as Hoff's Malt Extract has from the most humble of invalids to the strongest.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.,
Sole Agents for United States, etc.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is now fresh and pleasant for immediate use, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer, tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious cordial ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young and old, will take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health will find a few lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is delicious to any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar. In quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. sod

LUMBER PRICE LIST.

200,000 18 inch A Sawed Shingles	$6 50
Pine Lath, A feet	4 00
Flooring, dry River stuff	37 00
Weatherboarding, Rabbited do.	31 00
Pine Boards, Common	18 00
Framing Timber	18 00
Locust Post	25 to 35c
Palings 4 and 5 feet, per thousand Palings	$15 to $20
Sash, per Window	50 to $1 00
Doors, 4 panel, dry River Stuff	$2 to $3 75

Send for Price Lists, and descriptions of Building Lumber below city prices, and liberal discounts to Contractors.

MELLON BROTHERS,
EAST LIBERTY.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
(Successors to Perceval Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,
Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city
No. 74 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

SATURDAY, October 29, 1870.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	49°	7 A. M.	29 32
12 M.	56°	12 M.	29 30
6 P. M.	54°	6 P. M.	29 32

SUNDAY, October 30, 1870.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	50°	7 A. M.	29 16
12 M.	59°	12 M.	29
6 P. M.	56°	6 P. M.	28 82

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Geisler, A., Dubuque, Iowa	3
Kiener, Peter, Dubuque, Iowa	3
Lasko, John, Baltimore, Md.	3
Lee, Frank, Allianee, Ohio	3
Loeffland Fire Insurance Co., New York	3
Mitchell, Wm., Nare, Ohio	3
Patton, James, Woods Run, Pa	3
Trimble, B., Cardington, O.	3

OCTOBER 30.

LISA WEBER lectures on the "Boys of the Period" at the Academy to-night.

CONDUCTOR CAPS.—At Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The City Councils will hold their regular monthly meeting to-day.

DON'T FAIL to see the first appearance of Lisa Weber and the Beautiful Blondes at the Academy to-night.

ANY person desiring to engage an analytical chemist of long experience will find the card of such a person on our first page.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.—Just what you are wanting, at Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

THE HORN OF A DILEMMA is blown at the Academy to-night, and Lisa Weber blows it.

AN INTERESTING WAIF.—Friday night, in the yard of Dr. Robinson, at Lawrenceville, some person, unknown, left a girl baby about sixteen months old. The Doctor has assumed charge of the waif until a claimant calls.

SILK CAPS.—Cloth caps, Scotch caps, at Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

BEAUTIFUL BLONDES exquisite singing, and the famous "NURSERY RHYMES," at the Academy of Music to-night.

STRAY MULES.—Four stray mules were picked up on the streets on Saturday and Sunday, by policemen. They were claimed by and restored to a gentleman residing at Braddock's Fields.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. A. R. Williams, a man engaged in the book business, made an information before Alderman McMasters on Saturday, charging Archibald McMillan, his collector, with embezzling $100. A warrant was issued.

GEORGE ATKINS, the burlesque comedian, at the Academy of Music to-night.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.—By the end of this week, the cars of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway will be running from the postoffice, this city, to the Allegheny Cemeteries, the work of the track, on Ninth street, having again been actively commenced.

LADIES.—You can find a nice, new, fresh and well selected stock of furs at Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

ALL HALLOW EVE can be pleasantly passed at the Academy of Music, in witnessing Lisa Weber and her beautiful blondes to-night.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD STATION HOUSE.—There were only four cases in the Lawrenceville Station House yesterday morning. The cases were disorderly conduct, one drunk and street fights, and the usual fine of ten dollars and costs was imposed.

TRIPLETS.—MRS. Alex. Anderson, residing in Temperanceville, gave birth a day or two since to three babies, two girls and a boy. The other, at last accounts was doing finely. The strangest feature in the matter is that this is not the first instance of the kind that happened to Mrs. Anderson.

DON'T FAIL to see the first appearance of Lisa Weber and the Beautiful Blondes at the Academy to-night.

THE SUNDAY MATINEE.—There were fifty-two common cases before Mayor Brush on Sunday morning. Twenty-four of the disorderly were charged with trivial offenses and they were let off on payment of small fines.

ABUSING A HORSE.—A colored man named Thomas Robinson was arrested on Saturday by Alderman Lynch and Constable Kelly, for abusing a horse which he hired from McClain, a livery stable proprietor on Pennsylvania avenue. He slapped the horse with a bridle and finally became intoxicated and finally broke the buggy.

THE BEST BURLESQUE ever written is Ernani, played at the Academy to-night by Lisa Weber and her great burlesque troupe.

KILLED.—The blacksmith in the employ of Dickson, Stewart & Co., at Turtle Creek, fell beneath the wheels of a moving train on Friday evening, and was killed out in two. His name has not been received.

THE RINK CONCERT.—Our readers should bear in mind that the vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the German Patriotic Relief Fund, takes place at the Rink on Robinson street, Allegheny, to-night. The most talented amateurs of the city have volunteered, and it will undoubtedly be a great musical treat.

THE HORN OF A DILEMMA is blown at the Academy to-night, and Lisa Weber blows it.

GOLD MINES AND OIL WELLS—Are all very well in their way, but if you want to buy hats, caps or furs, go to Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—We print elsewhere the announcement of the second-mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company. These bonds are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and are undoubtedly among the most inviting investments now in the market. S. McLean & Co., Bankers, No. 61 Fourth avenue, will give all the desired information on the subject.

GEORGE ATKINS, the burlesque comedian, at the Academy of Music to-night.

TROUBLE.—A difficulty occurred in a millinery establishment on Federal street, on Saturday night, in consequence of the distribution of prizes at a recent fair. A milliner alleges that she was assaulted by Mrs. John Wilson, who felt angered at the awards made, and the Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

THE SICK BOY SIMON MCKEEVER.—Mayor Brush yesterday received a telegraph dispatch from Catasauqua, Lehigh county, signed by Simon McKeever, requesting that the sick boy Simon McKeever, of Pittsburg, who was sent to the Western Pennsylvania hospital on Friday last, be well taken care of until the father could reach here. The gentleman who telegraphed the dispatch, and arranged to leave Catasauqua to-day. He will reach here this evening.

LISA WEBER lectures on the "Boys of the Period" at the Academy to-night.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Right Rev. Bishop Domenec is announced to deliver a lecture in St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow evening, his subject being "The late Ecumenical Council." This is a theme which he is thoroughly conversant, and the lecture will no doubt be replete with interesting information to both Catholics and Protestants. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Catholic Library.

INTERESTING LARCENY CASE.—MRS. Mary Jenkins, widow of David Jenkins, a late resident of South Pittsburgh, on Saturday appeared before Alderman Thomas and made an information against James Morris, Tue information alleged that Morris had abstracted from the house of the prosecutrix valuable legal documents. It is claimed that Morris was a friend of Jenkins, and was entrusted with important business, and that the documents alleged to have been stolen are worth the value of $1,500 or $2,000, to the prosecutrix. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

BEAUTIFUL BLONDES, exquisite singing, and the famous "Nursery Rhymes," at the Academy to-night.

FELL IN A FIT.—Saturday night the Mayor's police discovered a man lying on the pavement near Fourth Avenue. They supposed him to be drunk, but a closer investigation revealed the fact that he was in a fit. He was carried to the lock-up, and after a little he recovered sufficiently to sit up. Yesterday he was a great deal better, and requested the Mayor to allow him to remain locked up during the day. His request was complied with.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—E. T. Johnson, a printer in the employ of Messrs. Urben, Buehler & Co., appeared before the Mayor on Saturday night, and charged Williams Brown with felonious assault. Brown is also a printer, and is employed in the same establishment with Johnson, and it seems that a dispute occurred on Saturday night during which, it is alleged, Brown struck the complainant a blow in the eye. Johnson. He retreated behind a door with a glass window in it, and the knife went crashing through the glass, inflicting a painful cut reach Johnson. Brown was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

ALL HALLOW EVE can be pleasantly passed at the Academy of Music, in witnessing Lisa Weber and her great burlesque troupe.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—James Burns, arrested several days since for aggravated assault and battery upon Mrs. John Smith, a German woman residing in the Twelfth ward, had a final hearing before Mayor Brush on Saturday and was committed to jail to await trial for trial. It will be recollected that the accused, who was drunk, followed Mrs. Smith into her house and almost in the most shameful manner, her injuries being considered rather dangerous at one time. On Saturday she was able to appear against Burns and on her testimony he was committed as stated. The motion for the assault is not known.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—The fair and festival for the benefit of the M. E. Church, which has been held in Brackett's Hall, Sharpsburg, for the past two weeks, has thus far been a success. Being so highly encouraged, they have decided to continue the fair for three nights this week. On Tuesday night there will be a mammoth "Old Folks' Concert." The ladies serve oysters and other refreshments in fine style. They also have a fine assortment of clothing to dispose of. A grocery store is kept, where all articles of food can be had. The money is to be applied to liquidating pressing claims against the Butler street Church.

THE HORN OF A DILEMMA is blown at the Academy to-night, and Lisa Weber blows it.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The article in your paper of the 28th instant, in regard to the sick boy found near the Union Depot, was incorrect in several particulars. He was not committed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital by request of the Mayor, neither did the Mayor furnish the sugar to take him there. He was brought in a conveyance furnished by the Directors of the Poor, and admitted on an order from them.

C. B. KING,
Attending Physician.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—At Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

How One Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks "Went Up."

On Friday night last a drover named Bear, hailing from Greene county, called at Mr. Portzer's hotel, at the East Liberty cattle yards, and asked for a private room. Mr. Portzer said he had no private room but would give him a bed with two gentlemen whom he knew to be honest. Bear said he had a thousand dollars in money and a check for one thousand dollars on the Waynesburg Bank which he carried in a belt around his body. On being assured that his room mates were honest he retired. Saturday morning he arose and went out into the yard, when he made the fearful discovery that his belt was gone. He had not thought of it while dressing, or before leaving his room. He hastened at once to Mr. Portzer, and reported that he had been robbed. A great hubbub was raised; the room mates were suspected by Bear, and in turn they suspected that Bear was "playing off." He was terribly alarmed and excited, but however, not to have been actually robbed, and failing to find any clue to the money, he went to the telegraph office to telegraph stoppage of payment of the check at Waynesburg. As he put his hand into an inside pocket in his vest, to get small bills which he carried there, he felt something familiar—it was the end of a thick bill. Bear thought no more and worked up his back! And this was the way the thousand dollars in greenbacks "went up." Bear had become down-hearted, and "stood treat all around."

An Electric Safe—A Wonderful Invention.

Mr. E. Holmes, of No. 7 Murray street, New York, has just invented a process by which safes and locks can be made absolutely burglar proof beyond all question. He encloses the safe with wood work which is lined entirely with electric lining, completely enveloping the safe, and so connecting the lining with the pole, a battery and with an alarm bell that it is impossible to remove the smallest portion of the wood in any way, even with a needle or knife, without giving an alarm bell. The wires leading from the safe to the alarm bell cannot be cut or tampered with, without giving an alarm. Even though the safe and the alarm bell should be miles apart, Edgewood may be lacking enough to alarm a single watchman or a whole neighborhood. The inventor defies all the burglars in New York "to go through" the safe, without making an alarm. Mr. Bailey, of the firm of Bailey, Farrel & Co., of the city, on a recent visit to New York, examined this safe, and by simply puncturing the wood casing with a pin, set off the alarm bell. He was likewise convinced of the fact that the safe and the alarm bell should be miles apart, for he could hear